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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914. SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 3

CHAPTER I.

The Music.

"Listen, John—I hear music—"

The words came in a gentle whisper from the woman's lips. One white, thin hand lifted itself weakly to the rough face of the man who was kneeling beside her bed, and the great dark eyes from which he had hidden his own grew luminously bright for a moment, as she whispered again:

"John—I hear—music—"

A sigh fluttered from her lips. The man's head drooped until it rested very near to her bosom. He felt the quiver of her hand against his cheek, and in its touch there was something which told John Cummins that the end of all life had come for him and for her. His heart beat fiercely, and his great shoulders shook with the agony that was eating at his soul.

"Yes, it is the pretty music, my Melisse," he murmured softly, choking back his sobs. "It is the pretty music in the skies."

The hand pressed more tightly against his face.

"It's not the music in the skies, John. It is real—real music that I hear—"

"It's the sky music, my sweet Melisse! Shall I open the door so that we can hear it better?"

The hand slipped from his cheek. Cummins lifted his head, slowly straightening his great shoulders as he looked down upon the white face, from which even the flush of fever was disappearing, as he had seen the pale glow of the northern sun fade before a thickening snow. He stretched his long, gaunt arms straight up to the low roof of the cabin, and for the first time in his life he prayed—prayed to the God who made for him this world of snow and ice and endless forest very near to the dome of the earth, who had given him this woman, and who now was taking her from him.

When he looked again at the woman, her eyes were open, and there glowed in them still the feeble fire of a great love. Her lips, too, pleaded with him in their old, sweet way, which always meant that he was to kiss them, and stroke her hair, and tell her again that she was the most beautiful thing in the whole world.

"My Melisse-"

He crushed his face to her, his sobbing breath smothering itself in the soft masses of her hair, while her arms rose weakly and fell around his neck. He heard the quick, gasping struggle for breath within her bosom, and, faintly again, the words:

"It—is—the—music—of—my—people!"

"It is the music of the angels in the skies, my sweet Melisse! It is our music. I will open the door."

The arms had slipped from his shoulders. Gently he ran his rough fingers through the loose glory of the woman's hair, and stroked her face as softly as he might have caressed the cheek of a sleeping child.

"I will open the door, Melisse."

His moccasined feet made no sound as he moved across the little room which was their home. At the door he paused and listened; then he opened it, and the floods of the white night poured in upon him as he stood with his eyes turned to where the cold, pale flashes of the aurora were playing over the pole. There came to him the hissing, saddening song of the northern lights—a song of vast, unending loneliness, which they two had come to know as the music of the skies.

Beyond that mystery-music there was no sound. To the eyes of John Cummins there was no visible movement of life. And yet he saw signs of it—signs which drew his breath from him in choking gulps, and which sent him out into the night, so that the woman might not hear.

It was an hour past midnight at the post, which had the Barren Lands at its back door. It was the hour of deep slumber for its people; but tonight there was no sleep for any of them. Lights burned dimly in the few rough log homes. The company's store was aglow, and the factor's office, a haven for the men of the wilderness, shot one gleaming yellow eye out into the white gloom. The post was awake. It was waiting. It was listening. It was watching.

As the woman's door opened, wide and brimful of light, a door of one of the log houses opened, and then another, and out into the night, like dim shadows, trod the moccasined men from the factor's office, and stood there waiting for the word of life or death from John Cummins. In their own fashion these men, who, without knowing it, lived very near to the ways of God, sent mute prayers into the starry heavens that the most beautiful thing in the world might yet be spared to them.

It was just two summers before that this beautiful thing had come into Cummins' life, and into the life of the post. Cummins, red-headed, lithe as a cat, big-souled as the eternal mountain of the Crees, and the best of the company's hunters, had brought Melisse thither as his bride. Seventeen rough hearts had welcomed her. They had assembled about that little cabin in which the light was shining now, speechless in their adoration of this woman who had come among them, their caps in their hands, their faces shining, their eyes shifting before the glorious ones that looked at them and smiled at them as the woman shook their hands, one by one.

Perhaps she was not strictly beautiful, as most people judge; but she was beautiful here, 400 miles beyond civilization. Mukee, the half-Cree, had never seen a white woman, for even the factor's wife was part Chippewayan; and no one of the others went down to the edge of the southern wilderness more than once each twelvemonth or so.

Melisse's hair was brown and soft, and it shone with a sunny glory that reached far back into their conception of things dreamed of but never seen. Her eyes were as blue as the early wild flowers that came after the spring floods, and her voice was the sweetest sound that had ever fallen upon their ears. So these men thought when Cummins first brought home his wife, and the masterpiece which each had painted in his soul and brain was never changed. Each week and month added to the deep-toned value of that picture, as the passing of a century might add to a Raphael or a Vandyke.

The woman became more human, and less an angel, of course, but that only made her more real, and allowed them to become acquainted with her, to talk with her, and to love her more. There was no thought of wrong, for the devotion of these men was a great, passionless love unhinting of sin. Cummins and his wife accepted it, and added to it when they could, and were the happiest pair in all that vast Northland.

The girl—she was scarce more than budding into womanhood—fell happily into the eyes of her new life. She did nothing that was elementally unusual, nothing more than any pure woman reared in the love of God and of a home would have done. In her spare hours she began to teach the half-dozen wild little children about the post, and every Sunday she told them wonderful stories out of the Bible. She ministered to the sick, for that was a part of her code of life. Everywhere she carried her glad smile, her cherry greeting her wistful earnestness, to brighten what seemed to her the sad and lonely lives of these silent men of the north.

And she succeeded, not because she was unlike other millions of her kind, but because of the difference between the fortieth degree and the sixtieth—the difference in the viewpoint of men who fought themselves into moral shreds in the big game of life and those who lived a thousand miles nearer to the dome of the earth.

A few days before there had come a wonderful event in the history of the company's post. A new life was born into the little cabin of Cummins and his wife. After this the silent, wordless worship of their people was filled with something very near to pathos. Cummins' wife was a mother! She was one of them now, an indissoluble part of their existence—a part of it as truly as the strange lights for ever hovering over the pole, as surely as the countless stars that never left the night skies, as surely as the endless forests and the deep snows!

Thn had come the sudden change, and the gloom, that brought with it the shadow of death, fell like a pall upon the post, stifling its life, and bringing with it a grief that those who lived there had never known before.

There came to them no word from Cummins now. He stood for a moment before his lighted door, and then went back, and the word passed softly from one to another that the most beautiful thing in the world was still living her sweet life in that little cabin at the end of the clearing.

"You hear the music in the skies—now, my Melisse?" whispered the man, kneeling beside her again. "It is very pretty tonight!"

"It was not that," repeated the woman.

She attempted to stroke his face, but Cummins saw nothing of the effort, for the hand lay all but motionless. He saw nothing of the fading softness that glowed in the big, loving eyes, for his own eyes were blinded by a hot film. And the woman saw nothing of the hot film, so torture was saved them both. But suddenly the woman quivered, and Cummins heard a thrilling sound.

"It is the music!" she panted. "John, John, it is—the music—of—my—people!"

The man straightened himself, his face turned to the open door. He heard it now! Was it the blessed angels coming for his Melisse? He rose, a sobbing note in his throat, and went, his arms stretched out, to meet them. He had never heard a sound like that—never in all his life in this endless wilderness.

He went from the door out into the night, and, step by step, through the snow toward the black edge of the spruce forest. The sobs fell chokingly from his lips, and his arms were still reaching out to greet this messenger of the God of his beloved; for Cummins was a man of the wild and manner less ways of a savage world, and he knew not what to make of this sweetness that came to them from out of the depths of the black forest.

"My Melisse! My Melisse!" he sobbed.

A figure came from the shadows, and with the figure came the music, sweet and soft and low. John Cummins stopped and turned his face straight up to the sky. His heart died within him.

The music ceased, and when he looked again the figure was close to him, staggering as it walked, and a face white and thin and starved came with it. It was a boy's face.

"For the museek of the violin—someting to eat!" he heard, and the thin figure swayed and fell almost into his arms. The voice came weak again. "Thees is Jan—Jan Thoreau—and his violin—"

The woman's bloodless face and her great staring eyes greeted them as they entered the cabin. And the man knelt beside her again, and lifted her head against his breast, and she whispered once more:

"It is the—music—of my people—the violin!"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Natural Resources of the Nation

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WHEN in the spring of 1911 I visited the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, and opened the reservoir, I made a short speech to the assembled people. Among other things, I said to the engineers present that in the name of all good citizens I thanked them for their admirable work, as efficient as it was honest, and conducted according to the highest standards of public service. As I looked at the fine, strong, eager faces of those of the force who were present, and thought of the similar men in the service, in the higher positions, who were absent, and who were no less responsible for the work done, I felt a foreboding that they would never receive any real recognition for their achievement; and, only half humorously, I warned them not to expect any credit, or any satisfaction, except their own knowledge that they had done well a first-class job, for that probably the only attention congress would ever pay them would be to investigate them. Well, a year later a congressional committee actually did investigate them. The investigation was instigated by some unscrupulous local politicians and by some settlers who wished to be relieved from paying their just obligations; and the members of the committee joined in the attack on as fine and honorable a set of public servants as the government has ever had; an attack made on them solely because they were honorable and efficient and loyal to the interests both of the government and the settlers.

Trained Men for Forest Work.

When I became President, the Bureau of Forestry (since 1905 the United States Forest Service) was a small but growing organization, under Gifford Pinchot, occupied mainly with laying the foundation of American forestry by scientific study of the forests, and with the promotion of forestry on private lands. It contained all the foresters in the government service, but had charge of no public timberland whatsoever. The government forest reserves of that day were in the care of a division in the general land office, under the management of clerks wholly without knowledge of forestry, few if any of whom had ever seen a foot of the timberlands for which they were responsible. Thus the reserves were neither well protected nor well used. There were no foresters among the men who had charge of the national forests, and no government foresters in charge of the government foresters.

In my first message to congress I strongly recommended the consolidation of the forest work in the hands of the trained men of the bureau of forestry. This recommendation was repeated in other messages, but congress did not give effect to it until three years later. In the meantime, by thorough study of the western public timberlands, the groundwork was laid for the responsibilities which were to fall upon the bureau of forestry when the care of the national forests came to be transferred to it. It was evident that trained American foresters would be needed in considerable numbers, and a forest school was established at Yale to supply them.

Studying the Facts on the Ground.

In 1901, at my suggestion as President, the secretary of the interior, Mr. Hitchcock, made a formal request for technical advice from the bureau of forestry in handling the national forests and an extensive examination of their condition and needs was accordingly taken up. The same year a study was begun of the proposed Appalachian National Forest, the plan of which, already formulated at that time, has since been carried out. A year later experimental planting on the national forests was also begun, and studies preparatory to the application of practical forestry to the Indian reservations were undertaken. In 1903, so rapidly did the public work of the bureau of forestry increase, that the examination of land for new forest reserves was added to the study of those already created, the forest lands of the various states were studied, and co-operation with several of them in the examination and handling of their forest lands was undertaken. While these practical tasks were pushed forward, a technical knowledge of American forests was rapidly accumulated. The special knowledge gained was made public in printed bulletins; and at the same time the bureau undertook, through the newspaper and periodical press, to make all the people of the United States acquainted with the needs and the purposes of practical forestry.

It is doubtful whether there has ever been elsewhere under the government such effective publicity—publicity purely in the interest of the people—at so low a cost. Before the educational work of the forest service was stopped by the Taft administration, it was securing the publication of facts about forestry in 50,000,000 copies of newspapers a month at a total expense of $6,000 a year. Not one cent has ever been paid by the forest service to any publication of any kind for the printing of this material. It was given out freely, and published without cost because it was news. Without this publicity the forest service could not have survived the attacks made upon it by the representatives of the great special interests in congress, nor could forestry in America have made the rapid progress it has.

The result of all the work outlined above was to bring together in the bureau of forestry, by the end of 1904, the only body of forest experts under the government, and practically all of the first-hand information about the public forests which was then in existence. In 1905 the obvious foolishness of continuing to separate the foresters and the forests, reinforced by the action of the first National Forest Congress, held in Washington, brought about the act of February 1, 1905, which transferred the national forests from the care of the interior department to the department of agriculture, and resulted in the creation of the present United States forest service.

The men upon whom the responsibility of handling some 60,000,000 acres of national forest lands was thus thrown ready for the work, both in the office and in the field, because they had been preparing for it for more than five years. Without delay they proceeded, under the leadership of Pinchot, to apply to the new system of principles they had already formulated. One of these was to open all the resources of the national forests to regulated use. Another was that of putting every part of the land to that use in which it would best serve the public. Following this principle, the act of June, 1905, was drawn and its passage was secured from congress. This law throws open to settlement all land in the national forests that is found, on examination, to be chiefly valuable for agriculture. Hitherto all such land had been closed to the settler.

Public Rights and Private Profit.

The principles thus formulated and applied may be summed up in the statement that the rights of the public to the natural resources outweigh private rights, and must be given its first consideration. Until that time, in dealing with the national forests, and the public lands generally, private rights had almost uniformly been allowed to overbalance public rights. The change we made was right, and was vitally necessary; but, of course, it created bitter opposition from private interests.

One of the principles whose application was the source of much hostility was this: It is better for the government to help a poor man to make a living for his family than to help a rich man make more profit for his company. This principle was too sound to be fought openly. It is the kind of principle to which politicians delight to pay unctuous homage in words. But we translated the words into deeds; and when they found that this was the case, many rich men, especially sheep owners, were stirred to hostility, and they used the Congressmen they controlled to assault us—getting most aid from certain demagogues, who were equally glad improperly to denounce rich men in public and improperly to serve them in private. The Forest Service established and enforced regulations which favored the settler as against the large stock owner; required that necessary reductions in the stock grazed on any National Forest should bear first on the big man, before the few head of the small man, upon which the living of his family depended, were reduced; and made grazing in the National Forests a help, instead of a hindrance, to permanent settlement. As a result, the small settlers and their families became, on the whole, the best friends the Forest Service has; although in places their ignorance was played on by demagogues to influence them against the policy that was primarily for their own interest.

Pay For What You Get.

Another principle which led to the bitterest antagonism of all was this—whoever (except as a bona fide settler) takes public property for private profit should pay for what he gets. In the effort to apply this principle, the forest service obtained a decision from the attorney general that it was legal to make the men who grazed sheep and cattle on the national forests pay for what they got. Accordingly, in the summer of 1906, for the first time, such a charge was made; and, in the face of the bitterest opposition, it was collected.

Water Power Monopoly.

Up to the time the national forests were put under the charge of the forest service, the interior department had made no effort to establish public regulation and control of water powers. Upon the transfer, the service immediately began its fight to handle the power resources of the national forests so as to prevent speculation and monopoly and to yield a fair return to the government. On May 1, 1906, an act was passed granting the use of certain power sites in southern California to the Edison Electric Power Co. which act, at the suggestion of the service, limited the period of the permit to 40 years, and required the payment of an annual rental by the company, the same conditions which were thereafter adopted by the service as the basis for all permits for power development. Then began a vigorous fight against the position of the service by the water power interests. The right to charge for water power development was, however, sustained by the attorney general.

In 1907, the area of the national forests was increased by Presidential proclamation more than 43 million acres; the plant necessary for the full use of the forests, such as roads, trails and telephone lines, began to be provided on a large scale; the interchange of field and office men, so as to prevent the antagonism between them, which is so destructive of efficiency in most great businesses, was established as a permanent policy; and the really effective management of the enormous area of the national forests began to be secured.

Forestry Education.

With all this activity in the field, the progress of technical forestry and popular education was not neglected. In 1907, for example, 61 publications on various phases of forestry, with a total of more than a million copies, were issued, as against 83 publications, with a total of 82,000 copies, in 1902. By this time, also, the opposition of the servants of the special interests in congress to the forest service had become strongly developed, and more time appeared to be spent in the yearly attacks upon it during the passage of the appropriation bills than on all other government bureaus put together. Every year the forest service had to fight for its life.

Blocking the Land-Grabbers.

One incident in these attacks is worth recording. While the agricultural appropriation bill was passing through the senate, in 1907, Senator Fulton, of Oregon, secured an amendment providing that the President could not set aside any additional national forests in the six northwestern states. This meant retaining some 16,000,000 of acres to be exploited by land-grabbers and by the representatives of the great special interests, at the expense of the public interest. But for four years the forest service had been gathering field notes as to what forests ought to be set aside in these states, and so was prepared to act. It was equally undesirable to veto the whole agricultural bill and to sign it with this amendment effective. Accordingly a plan to create the necessary national forest in these states before the agricultural bill could be passed and signed was laid before me by Mr. Pinchot. I approved it. The necessary papers were immediately prepared. I signed the last proclamation a couple of days before, by my signature, the bill became a law; and, when the friends of the special interests in the senate got their amendment through and woke up, they discovered that 16,000,000 acres of timber land had been saved for the people by putting them in the national forests before the land-grabbers could get at them. The opponents of the forest service turned handsprings in their wrath, and dire were their threats against the executive; but the threats could not be carried out, and were really only a tribute to the efficiency of our action.

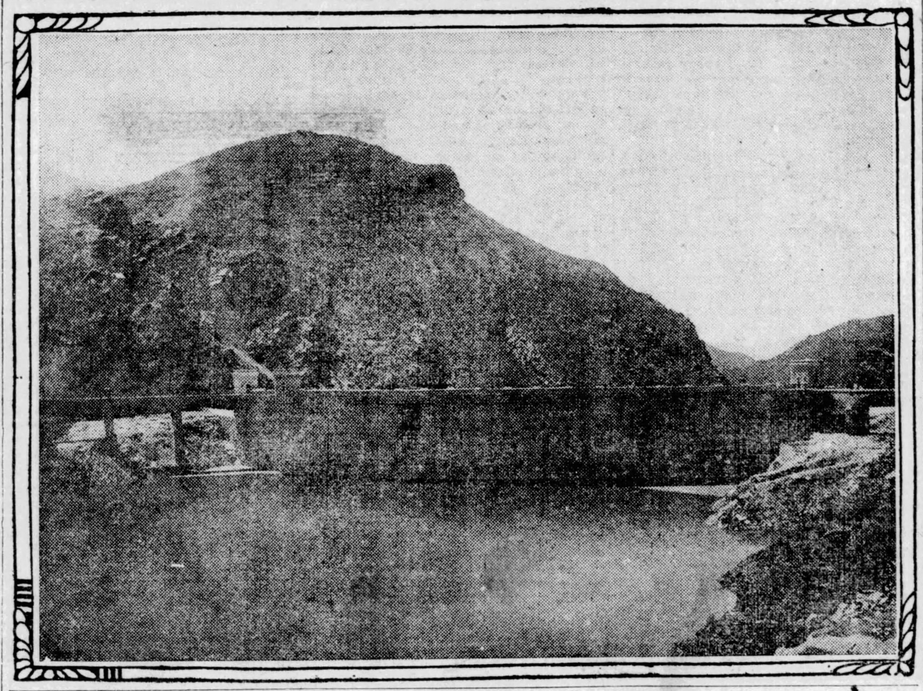
Fire in the Forests.

By 1908, the fire prevention work of the forest service had become so successful that 86 per cent of the fires that did occur were held down to an area of five acres or less, and the timber sales, which yielded $60,000 in 1905, in 1908 produced $850,000. In the same year, in addition to the work of the national forests, the responsibility for the proper handling of Indian timberlands was laid upon the forest service, where it remained with great benefit to the Indians until it was withdrawn, as a part of the attack on the conservation policy made after I left office.

Half a Million Acres.

By March 4, 1909, nearly half a million acres of agricultural land in the national forests had been opened to settlement under the act of June 11, 1906. The business management of the Forest Service became so excellent, thanks to the remarkable executive capacity of the Associate Forester, Overton W. Price, (removed after I left office), that it was declared by a well-known firm of business organizers to compare favorably with the best managed of the great private corporations, an opinion which was confirmed by the report of a congressional investigation, and by the report of the Presidential committee on department method. The area of the national forests had increased from 43 to 194 million acres; the force from about 500 to more than 3,000. There was saved for public use in the national forests more government timber land during the seven and a half years prior to March 4, 1909, than during all previous and succeeding years put together.

The Roosevelt Irrigation Dam in Arizona



No 20-Year Cycle

Bradstreet's.

FOR many years it was possible to trace a cycle in the American iron trade, whereby events were repeated after a 20-year interval. The parallelism disappeared last year. So close was the previous conformity, and so wide has been the recent divergence, that it has become practically impossible for the conformity to be restored. The great basing points were the years 1873 and 1893, both years of financial panic and years productive of great distress in the iron trade. Following each of them was a period of about five years of industrial depression, the later period, however, being marked by the "soda water rise" of 1895, which did not have its counterpart in 1875. In both 1879 and 1899 there was a great boom, with the execessses naturally indulged after a long period of depression. Each boom was followed by a sharp but short recession or readjustment, and the ups and downs coincident with remarkable closeness up to the years 1891 and 1911 respectively, both of which were relatively off years. Then the divergence began, at first narrow and afterward wide. Late in 1891 came a slight improvement, just as was the case in 1911, but in 1892 the improvement was lost, conditions growing almost steadily worse into the panic year 1893. The slight improvement late in 1911, on the other hand, developed in 1913 into a period of genuine prosperity. Here was the divergence, in that business in 1912 ran away from the conditions of 1892, so that on the whole the movement now ended found no counterpart at all 20 years earlier. It is true that 1893 and 1913 are similar to an extent, both being years of falling prices, but 1893 represented a fall without there having been a preceding advance, whereas up to the present time in 1913 the prices have not receded to the level of late 1911. It is on the failure of the market movement of the past two years to coincide with that of 20 years earlier that the breaking down of the cycle is to be predicted.

Training St. Bernard Hounds

The monastery of St. Bernard has found its resources strained by the increase of travel in the Alps. Time was when it had to feed and nurse distressed travelers only two or three times in a winter. But now the number of persons it is called upon to succor may mount to two or three hundred in a season. The monastery, however, goes on with its work uncomplaining, doing the best it can and spending every energy to train dogs and discipline its rescue corps. The picture shows the dogs under training. After the schooling is over, a hound will go forth and flounder around in the snow of the pass. If it comes upon a traveler in difficulties it will try to guide him to the monastery. If it cannot do this it will rush off for help. Around each dog's neck is a keg containing eatables and brandy.

A Cinch.

Everybody's Magazine.

William J. Stevens for years local station agent at Swansea, R. I., was peacefully promenading his platform one morning when a rash dog ventured to snap at one of William's legs. Stevens promptly kicked the animal half way across the tracks, and was immediately confronted by the owner, who demanded an explanation in language more forcible than courteous.

"Why," said Stevens, when the other paused for breath, "your dog's mad."

"Mad! Mad! You double dyed, blankety blank fool, he ain't mad!"

"Oh, ain't he?" cut in Stevens. "Gosh! I should be if any one kicked me like that!"

THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XVII.

The Backward Trail.

Harlan did not know what haunting of loneliness took him the next evening to the hills. It was the first day of September, and already a veil of haze day in the wooded little valleys, and the far slopes had the first bronze of the ripening corn. Yet it was summer, with a harvest moon drawing up across the river, round and full and golden.

He wandered down old trails from Eagle point. Northward along the bluffs were glimpses of the distant and willow sloughs. He crossed the last glade to the ridge over which was Tanner's quarry. Already through the laurel and maples and young elms a patch of the white sheer rock arose. And on this point he stopped to look down in the valley. From the quarry bed the road ran on, winding past the fringy corn patches of the Pocket squatters. But all the unloveliness of their meager homes was hidden in the shadow, and all the beauty of the hill beyond lay revealed by the moon. Harlan had not been on the back trail for more than a year. When he came to the old familiar rock, juttings over the cliff he started to climb the last step and then paused. Some one was before him, sitting where he had intended to sit, looking as he had wished to look out over the valley and the town.

And before he came out of the shadow he knew it was Aurelie. Aurelie, who could not leave without one visit to the home trail. She had not been to Lindstrom's house, but tonight she had ridden over from Earlville, tied the livery mount at the Sinsinawa creek bridge, and clambered up to where she could look either way, to the village, or to her foster-father's place below the quarry. Harlan watched her long. She was mute; dry-eyed, very still; but when, at length, he came out and stood before her, curiously she did not start.

She moved slowly and looked up at him. Her face had all that grave purity of outline that belied alike her temper and her humor.

"It just seems," she murmured, "as if I was to find you here."

He remembered now that she said she was coming to the hills. "But I never thought of it, Aurelie. And yet—"

He stopped and she sat forward to see his face. "Yet you came. Oh, the moonlight made me come, Harlan! I was restless and—unhappy—and I remembered such beautiful nights here. Oh, very wonderful! September—like this." She moved over with a little friendly gesture. "Sit down."

But he stood with his hand out to the lichened rock above her.

She did not seem to notice his constraint. "When I was a little ragged kiddie, I used to climb up here. Always I loved it, Harlan."

"But I tell you," he answered quietly, "you came tonight because you remembered something else, Aurelie."

"Yes," she answered simply. "Our nights. I couldn't quite forget the last one. The night you took me to your mother's, Harlan. She laughed briefly. "And she tricked me—and I ran away. I saw so clearly. I just woke up, that night, Harlan."

"She didn't trick you, Aurelie. Mother couldn't—"

"Oh, well!" she smiled wisely. "If you could realize how I've changed! That night I was breathless before her. She appealed to me—she wanted me to let you go—to help you, Harlan. I thought it was fine that night—but I tell you I paid! I did love you, Harlan."

He watched her face in the moonlight. Mother did something, I knew. I wasn't sure; but that wasn't what hurt, Aurelie. It was afterward—your going on the stage—in that way. Everything—hurt."

She made a blithe pretense at a grimace of mockery. "Oh, well—boy! It's all different with you and me. I was a weak and silly girl to hang on you and love you, and confuse you into thinking that you loved me! And that night I saw all the girls of your set and the dancing and the music—it all rushed over me—the difference." She smiled with a tender mystery she could not deny—he was amazed to find how immeasurably older she could be in her womanhood—"I knew you'd forget if I made you. And it seemed fine if I could make you." She smiled on bravely. "And I'm glad. We both ought to be glad. My!"—she was laughing now. "We were both kids, weren't we? Now I know the world a bit—I'm a heap different. Done growed up, Uncle Mich says, and he's scared about it! I'm going to be a real leading lady, some time, and come back and play in the tin opera house—play in a piece that hasn't so much shooting in it—and you'll be fat and prosperous and married and bring your kiddies to see me. And you'll be mighty glad, Harlan, you never married that Cajun girl from down-river."

But he would not smile. In the moonlight on the hillside she had the same defying gipsy charm as of old; wilful, mocking, humble, buoyant, when she wished it. All the inevitable stamp of her upbringing had vanished; and he felt the old pathos for her—that what was dear and simple in her he could find and save and make his own. The rest would not matter. He could not fathom how the invincible heritage of his family, was now shamed before her gay, proud honesty, the sense of woodland freedom from all the conventions of his sort. He wanted to be as honest as she, as fearless as she, but he did not know the way.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Good That Men Do

Hartford Courant.

BY the will of Ferdinand Austin Hart, late of Hartford, which was admitted to probate by Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin Thursday, the Hartford hospital is given a bequest of $16,000 outright; to endow two free beds in memory of Mr. Hart's son and daughter, Ferdinand Austin Hart and Edith May Hart, both deceased. A further legacy to the hospital is provided for on the lapse of some of the trust funds created by the will in memory of his wife, Mrs. Emma May Hart, to be known as the Emma May Hart fund, the income to be used for the poor and needy of the city.

The bulk of the estate is left to G. Brainard Smith, deputy United States marshal, who will get $50,000, two houses in this city and a cottage at Crescent Beach. A further legacy is left to his daughter, Fayetta Elizabeth Smith. Mr. Hart was a general agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. for Massachusetts for many years, and was a member of the firm of Chester & Hart, of Boston, but always made his home in Hartford. His wife and two children preceded him in death, and his nearest kin were nieces. Mr. Smith was brought up in the household of Mr. Hart's wife, who was Miss Emma May Tomlinson. He and Mrs. Hart were cousins and there was a strong bond of affection between them. In his will Mr. Hart speaks of this and says that he knew his wife would wish him to leave his money in that way.

Abe Martin

Ever' once in a while we meet th' father o' a good fer nothin' loafer who boasts that his boy shall never have t' work as hard as he did.

Most o' th' studyin' is done after a feller leaves college.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper.

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent: it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcels Post. You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"Aurelie," he muttered, "be still. You know I love you."

She was very still. The shadow of the rock was not more mute. Only her face was turned, evading him, a pretense of unhearing.

"I tell you so again, Aurelie. It costs me a lot. I bucked through school and forgot you—almost. I came back here and set my teeth together and worked. And all the things they said about you—this town never will get over talking about you—all this miserable notoriety—it hurt. I said nothing. But I knew I loved you, for all the talk hurt—hurt! I didn't want you to go on in this miserable, cheap show business. There was so much to do—to make of ourselves—before we—before it would be right for us to marry."

It was badly put to such as Aurelie. "Oh, a girl doesn't want a lover who thinks of what there is to do, or make of her before he marries her. That's what you mean, of course!" She blurted on, checking her hot tears. "I don't care! I came back here yesterday—perfectly happy! And the way this awful town treated me!"

"Aurelie?" he said sternly, white with a battle to be the master; forever this desire to shelter her and teach her mingled with his passion. "You do so many things! Racing around the square yesterday in that machine. And you ought not to have kissed Wiley Curran!"

"Why not?" She looked up innocently. "I felt happy—and he was glad to see me."

He sighed with discouragement. "And then there's that story—Aurelie, did Hen McFetridge give you any diamonds?"

"Yes. A tiny one—" She held out her hand with naive pride. "And he said he'd have given me lots more if he'd sold more oil stock."

Harlan forced back a smile. Harvard and 200 years of his father's culture had no answer for this. "I ought to be angry," he muttered.

She was regarding him with her old puzzled air of respect. "I reckon," she went on, "that friends can give one presents if they want to!" She sighed pensively. "You're funny people—you and your mother and everybody. I never can understand. And so I want to go away and be a great actress, and some time come back here again with lots of clothes and a bulldog on a chain—"

"Aurelie!"

"A bulldog and a press-agent—"

"Oh, Aurelie! I'd rather have you back again—the little wild-woods girl—Uncle Mich's girl—and not a prize beauty and an actress—not a bit!"

He had reached to take her hands, and with them drew himself down beside her. She laughed blithely: "Harlan, I'm a heap prettier than I used to be, ain't I?"

"Not 'ain't I,' Aurelie!"

"Well, then—something else! Prettier, and with clothes—you ought to love me a heap more, Harlan, if I amount to something."

"But I don't want you to amount to anything!" His arm slipped down about her slenderness, he tried to shake her angrily; and then, with a great passionate pity, he swept her up in his arms in the old way—her breath upon his lips, the quiver of her warm flesh against his own. He was no more the boy; a new man's madness to possess her beat on him. It overbore his control, his heritage. It was not so that his father had loved—loved with this young lust of triumph, this barbaric holding of poignant life and the beauty that was in her. A flame, a plaything—whatever it was he held Aurelie, and it was sweet to know she was lying in his arms, still and content. "If you knew how I care! I haven't any law or morals with you—it's just you—and I want you to stay. You shall stay, Aurelie—by God, I shan't have you go away to be cheapened and ground up in the cities with all that life you'll lead! No—no!"

She looked up from his kisses. "If I stay, you'll marry me?"

"Yes, dear—a thousand times!"

"That's like you and old times, Harlan! But to live here in Rome—oh, they wouldn't have us!"

"I'll make them have us!" He cried it fiercely to the town below them in the dusky light.

"Mr. Curran said you could be district attorney next year. And that you were getting on fine. Oh, you'll have to give that all up, Harlan!"

He was still. Then he murmered: "But I love you dear!"

"I know. But your mother—and what they all think of me! I never knew until yesterday how bad they thought!"

"You'll stay and make your place, dear. It'll be the big brave way. Oh, we were right before! The night seemed big and generous, didn't it, dear? And then we let it go. Oh, we were right and all the world was wrong!"

She drew his head to her and kissed him, a soft humbleness in her eyes. Then she sat up and put his arms gently aside and looked down long at the valley. Somehow she could not quite forget. A strange idea that she had exchanged places with Harlan grew in her. Their last night in the hills it had been she who was burning with this wild passion, this splendor of love that considered nothing in all their lives but love. And he had been the mentor, his cool sane blood that had saved them and held them pure.

And now, slowly, with her sense of the bigness of his love, grew the sense of his unrealized sacrifice. It seemed as if the long unequal years while he was fighting down the handicap, winning his place despite her lacking—she, who had even no name except what Lindstrom had given her, no parentage save what a disreputable whisky pedler chose to tell of her; who was now the town's daughter of evil—the roll unfolded to her, and she was curiously shaken, groping amid hazzards, yet cool with purpose.

"I want you to stay," he pleaded, "just to show these people how I love you, Aurelie. Why, we can laugh at it all together!"

She looked at him strangely still for a time. "No. We can't. Not always. Your father spent a fortune on your education. And all his life, and your mother's is centered on making you a career. I know it. Why, all the county sort of feels that! It's curious how things come to me afterward. I can't blame 'em a bit. Somehow, it's all sweet to me, Harlan. It's very fine, dear! Just as if I was away off and could look at both of us—and could smile and say 'No!'"

"No?"

"Maybe I don't care enough for you any more!"

"Aurelie!"

"We're not children any more." She looked at him again, subduing the tenderness of her smile. He reached a hand to touch her, and with her Indian quickness she evaded him. He followed a step on the trail as she retreated. "I'm Old Mich's girl, still. I'm not educated, and I've heaps of manners to learn, and lots of ways that hurt you—and oh, how they'd hurt you sometime if we were married! I know! It's just a—your mother said."

"Aurelie!" he cried again and followed her.

"Don't you come! Harlan, I'd have to give all the new up—and I wouldn't give it up. I've been happy—splendidly happy—working. I wouldn't give anything up—for you!"

He stood staring after her as she slipped away. He started again to follow, and she laughed a warning in the dusk of the laureled trial.

"I just been thinking—and I don't love you!"

To Be Continued.

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keyz arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land. In 1913 had a crop of 200 acres which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

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The London Veterinary Correspondence School
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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Is there anything that can be done in the way of spraying that will prevent or cure Cedar Rust in apple trees?—E. A. M. C., Winchester, Va.

The Farm Fence Post.

Every farm must use fence posts, to set apart some portion of its area, either as pasture, vineyard, orchard or feed lot. Therefore, every farmer is interested in the experiments now being carried on by the government and by several state experiment stations the treatment of posts to prolong their use.

At the Iowa experiment station a number of experiments have been carried on that have already given some specific results. White cedar posts, five inches in diameter, have been treated with creosote by the "open tank" method at a cost of approximately 10 cents per post. The lower three feet only is treated. It is estimated that this post, untreated, will lasmt in the soil 12 years, but the creosote treatment increases its life to approximately 20 years.

Willow, maple, elm, cottonwood and other species have also been treated at the station. Untreated posts of willow have a peculiarity in that the upper portion cracks and weathers before the end in the ground shows any sign of decay. For this reason, it has been suggested that posts of this species be given a brush treatment on the top to increase its durability, as well as having the lower three feet creosoted.

Preparing Sheep for Slaughter.

Wherever possible, it is advisable to take the sheep off feed for from 12 to 24 hours before slaughtering, with the exception of lambs, which will fret too much if taken from the dams and will consequently be in a feverish condition when slaughtered. As with all stock, however, sheep should be given all the water they want to drink.

Always handle the sheep quietly so that they do not become excited and overheated before killing. Special care should be taken to see that sheep are not handled by the wool. Pulling the fleece by grabbing a sheep on the back or on the side will leave discolored, bruised spots on the carcass. Kicking or pounding the animal has the same effect. Always catch a sheep by the neck, rear flank, or hind leg and hold it by placing one hand in the groove of the lower jaw and the other at the dock.

Besides causing bruises and discoloration of the carcass, handling by the wool is painful to the sheep. The fleeces of sheep selected for slaughter should be dry, as it is hard to obtain a clean, untainted carcass if the fleece is wet.

After such careful preparation for slaughter, the animal bleeds more thoroughly, the carcass cools out more rapidly, the danger of cutting is lessened, the carcass makes a better appearance, and the flesh has a better color.—Full directions for killing and dressing sheep and lambs are given in Bulletin 45, from University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Soybean Oil and Meal.

Chances for the stimulation of a great industry built around the soybean seem most excellent. As a source of oil and protein, it compares most favorably with flaxseed and cotton seed. The oil has long been used as a food by the Chinese and Japanese, states bulletin 90 from the Delaware station at Newark. We have been importing slight quantities of the product for years. For the manufacture of soaps is compares very favorably with cottonseed oil while it can be mixed with paints in proportions as high as 25 per cent with no deleterious effects showing in the paint. American quotations on the oil range from 6 1-2 to 8 cents per pound as compared with 6 1-2 to 6 1-4 cents for cottonseed and 9 to 13 cents for linseed.

Experiments with meal made from the compressed cake show it to be a valuable feed. It contains more protein and less fat than cottonseed meal. In Europe its price varies from $28 to $30 per ton compared with $30 for cottonseed and $35 for linseed meal.

It is estimated that the value of the plant food added to the soil by using soybeans as a green manure crop amounts to $20.80 per acre. The selling price of Manchurian soybeans landed here is $40 per ton. Assuming a yield of 1,500 pounds per acre, the value of the beans for oil purposes should be approximately $30 per acre. When it is considered that 30 to 35 per cent of the nitrogen in the plant is contained within the stems, leaves and other parts that are returned to the soil, the great value of such an oil crop as a soil-builder may be appreciated. When a soil improver is a cash crop, its value to the country increases.

THE DAIRY

Managing Timid Cows.

Quietness and gentleness should rule in the milking sheds, and indeed, in all relations between dairy cow and attendant. Wild or really vicious cows are generally unprofitable, and should be got rid of as a disturbing element among both cows and men. When the milker, the stool and the pail have all been kicked endways, or there has been much trouble in getting the cow to submit to milking, or the supply has been partly stopped, the milker does not sit down to her neighbor in exactly an angelic frame of mind, and being out of temper, is apt to be harsh and rough with her. It is in many ways a pity that there are now so few female milkers, and that they are likely to become fewer, for experience shows that there is more sympathy between the cow and a woman than with men and that women are more gentle and patient, and therefore, better milkers.

The Hand Separator.

The hand separator is an economy where four or five milch cows are kept. It effects a saving of $3.50 to $7 a cow per year over the gravity system. Besides more thorough skimming, the centrifugal separator produces better cream, removes many impurities and produces skim milk in good condition for feeding. Milk should be separated while still warm, as the separator has its greatest efficiency when the milk has a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees.

If the cream is to be held for several days before churning, keep it in a can with a clean cloth tied over the top to keep out the dust. It should not be exposed to odors of any kind, as cream and milk absorb odors very readily. No new cream should be added to the old until thoroughly cooled.

The separator, if not properly cleaned, is a source of bacteria, though if properly cared for it will eliminate part of the bacteria from milk and cream. It should be carefully washed and aired after each separation. Rinse the parts in clear lukewarm water, then wash in hot water, using washing powder. Rinse in warm water, and sterilize by holding over live steam or dipping in boiling water.

Set the parts where they may drain well and dry by evaporation. Never wipe them dry with a cloth, as most drying cloths are infested with bacteria. If possible, put them where they will be exposed to the direct rays of sunlight.

LIVE STOCK

Garbage Fed Hogs.

The cause of death in certain outbreaks of disease among swill-fed hogs is direct poisoning of the animals by the excess of free alkali (washing soda) in the swill. Quoting from Bulletin 141, New York Experiment Station, Cornell: "It appears that small quantities of powdered soap do not immediately produce bad results. It is presumable that they can be used in small quantities sufficient for the needs of cleanliness with perfect safety, but owing to the danger involved in their use, it is safer not to give the water containing them to the hogs. In addition to the unwholesomeness of garbage and kitchen slops as feed for animals, and in addition to the losses sustained from the immediate effect of such kinds of food, hogs fed upon it are very liable to contract specific infectious diseases, such as hog cholera, swine plague and tuberculosis."

Nearly every large city has in its outskirts a garbage-feeding plant. Many disastrous failures have been recorded among these plants. Many, probably most, of these failures have been due to the ravages of cholera. The digestive organs of a hog that has been fed garbage for a considerable length of time are bound to become impaired. Broken bits of glass and china, particles of porcelain and other foreign substances in such refuse are unavoidable and are, of course, dangerous to the hog. The cooking of such refuse and allowing it to settle before feeding will do much toward lessening this danger. Cholera is always a menace where hogs are kept in large numbers. The cheapest insurance the feeder of garbage can buy is the administering of the serum-simultaneous treatment.

Feeding Shredded Fodder.

Every farmer who has had experience in feeding shredded fodder during the winter, in all kinds of weather, knows that it is an unpleasant task. The majority of farmers feel amply repaid for the work and expenses of shredding by the satisfaction gained in having both fodder and corn taken care of before bad weather, and by the increase in value of the feed and manure.

Shredded fodder is much more convenient to feed than the shock fodder. The time and labor saved in feeding the former almost compensates for the time and labor taken in shredding it. A large quantity of the shredded fodder can be put into a small mow and all the feeding is done in the barn. There are no cold hands nor heavy, unwieldy bundles to carry to the stock.

Some care should be exercised in storing the shredded product, otherwise the mass may heat and spoil soon after it goes into the mow. It will keep more safely when it is not tramped down; the more solid it is packed the more liable it is to heat. It is sometimes necessary to have one or more hands in the mow to distribute it properly, but it should not be tramped. The fodder, being compact, ferments slightly and sweats or cures quite similarly to new-mown hay. It should not be molested in any way, no matter how hot the mass gets, until it has gone through the sweat.

If horses are confined to a steady diet of this roughage, a bushel basket full to each animal at each feeding is considered about the right amount to give. All of this, particularly the coarser parts of the fodder, will not be eaten, but if a sufficient amount is provided so that the coarser parts will be rejected, these parts can be utilized in bedding the animals.

Feed for Yearling Colts.

Upon the feed and care a colt receives depends to a great extent its future usefulness as a workhorse. It is a poor policy—and an expensive one—to skimp on his feed. A mixture of two-parts oats, two parts shelled corn and one part bran, all by weight, is good for a yearling. If to this is added a double handful of linseed oil meal twice a day you will have the ideal grain food for a colt.

The quantity to be fed will depend largely on the weight and breed of the colt. In general, to get the very best results, colts from one to two years of age should be fed about all they will clean up, twice a day and come good and hungry for the next meal. Only the feeder can tell the proper amount. From eight to 10 pounds a day of the mixture described above will be about right, the amount increasing as the youngster gains in age and weight. Condimental stock foods are an abomination. Do not feed any of them. Middlings are too cloying and are liable to form a pasty mass in the stomach, thus promoting digestive trouble. Let the colt pick over some corn fodder during the day and let him have three or four pounds of sound, well-cured alfalfa night and morning.

THE ORCHARD

Apple Tree Canker.

The term "canker" is a very pliable one; it can be used to cover most any disease or trouble of the bark of a tree. To the layman it means little when it is mentioned, and therefore often serves as a loophole for an expert's ignorance. So, if you should be asked what the trouble with a certain tree is, and do not know, just say "canker," and the other man will utter the usual half-enlightened, "Oh," and think you are wise.

As stated above, the term canker includes all troubles involving portions of living bark. It may be caused by frost, sun, blight or fungi of various kinds. Regardless of what the source of the canker is, it is a serious trouble to have fruit trees affected with, as it restricts the sap. It is often found on the trunk of the tree, where it checks the flow of the sap and the nutrition on the top of the tree.

The blight canker is due to the blight bacteria, and is recognized by the blighty appearance of the affected portions, which is the bluish black discoloration so common on blighted limbs. The only possible method of control is to cut out the affected portions and all blighted limbs when they appear. The cuts should be made well back to the apparently healthy wood, so as to make certain to get all the bacteria which might be working into the healthy tissue. All wounds made by this process of cutting should be disinfected with a weak solution of carbolic acid or a dilution of lime-sulphur at about one to eight. This is to prevent the carrying of the disease from one place to another.

Canker caused from the sun, commonly called "sun scald," and injury from frost will generally show themselves on the trunk of the tree, the sun scald usually being on the south side of the tree. Frost injury often does not show itself until some time after the injury is done, as the cambium layer of the bark is the part usually affected. After the growing season starts, the outer bark will shrivel and loosen and give the first outward signs of the trouble. Cankers from either of the above troubles should be taken care of by cutting away all of the loose dead bark, trimming the wound to good healthy wood. Wounding of the tree by farm implements or other causes should be treated in the same way.

Several cankers are of a fungus source. There is the rot canker due to leaving rotten fruit hanging in the tree during the winter. The rot spores are carried by the rain from the fruit to the limbs below, where the canker will appear. The common New York apple canker is caused by the black rot fungus and the canker so common in Illinois is caused by a fungus of an unspeakable name. The New York canker is described as enlarged sections of roughened bark and with the wood often laid bare. The dead bark clings tightly to the decaying wood; cracks appear later in the diseased part, and the bark assumes a dark, charred appearance. The Illinois canker shows itself in a dark flaky roughness of the bark. Under the bark will be found a mottled appearance due to the interspersion of healthy areas among the diseased parts. In time the wood is affected and will assume a brownish, unhealthy appearance.

There are no specific remedies for these troubles. All that can be done is to cut out the badly diseased parts and do what can be done to encourage the vigor of the tree. Some of the thrifty growing and hard varities such as the Spy, are quite resistant to rot canker, while others, such as the Wagener, are quite susceptible to it. Spraying will do much to keep cankers from this source in check.—Michigan Farmer.

Borer May Kill Trees.

Fruit tree borers are the bane of many fruit growers' existence, according to R. B. Cruickshank, of the college of agriculture, Ohio State University. Great difficulty is met in preventing their entrance and many apple and peach trees are killed each year by these insects. After the borers have made their way into the trees, the only remedy is to dig them out. This may be done in various ways. One of the best ways is to use a flexible wire which is run into the burrows until the borer is reached. The best time to dig out the borers is during the fall and winter. Orchardists can utilize the warm, sunny days in doing this work and it can be done in the spare hours. It is important that borers be destroyed, as it takes but a short time for a tree to become greatly weakened or even killed by injuries received from these insects.

THE GARDEN

Brussels Sprouts.

This garden plant of the cabbage family is seldom seen in the farm garden. It is extensively grown, however, by market gardeners near the large cities and in some European countries the vegetable is very popular.

The plant has a central stem around which grow numerous little heads called "buttons," about the size of a walnut but otherwise not unlike a cabbage head. When cooked these heads resemble cabbage or cauliflower in taste and it may be said that the general treatment of the plants while growing is the same as for those vegetables. The plants are quite as easily grown as cabbage.

For early use the seed should be sown in boxes or in a hotbed in April to develop plants which are set in permanent places in June. For the larger varieties transplant from the hotbed to three feet apart each way, while with the dwarf varieties two feet apart each way is sufficient. This early crop will be ready for use by September.

For a winter crop, sow the seed in June, set the plants out in August and the sprouts will develop in time to be stored with the other winter vegetables. Give about the same cultivation as is given the cabbage plants in the garden.

When gathering for use the sprouts should not be broken off but should be cut with a sharp knife, leaving as much of the spur from which the sprouts grew as possible in order to give a chance for successive buds to develop. Light frost does not injure the crop.

The truck growers of the south are rapidly forming associations for the purpose of marketing their products. All vegetables are delivered at a central depot and are marketed by an experienced commission man, greatly to the advantage of the growers.

Every farm should have a hotbed for early vegetables.

TRAPPING

Muskrats.

An army of pelt hunters trap the muskrat each season. It has been estimated that more than 10,000 seek its pelt. The animals are easily taken, so hundreds of thousands of hides are thrown on the market every season. Despite this, the muskrat does not seem to diminish rapidly, but on the other hand, seems to be holding its own, if not increasing.

In taking the muskrat, I prefer the No. 0 size jump trap. The larger sizes invariably break the leg bones and the animals therefore can easily twist out.

The muskrat does not get prime until late in the season. During the late winter and spring months they are at their best. However, most of the furs are taken in the fall when they are active.

The simplest method of taking the muskrat is to place traps at the foot of slides or the entrances of dens. I prefer to have the water about three inches deep, for which sets are made at this depth the animals are taken by the strong hind legs instead of the weaker front ones.

The muskrat is the only small furbearer that lives entirely on vegetable food. They cannot be attracted by flesh baits. Turnips, apples, corn, cabbage, carrots and parsnips will be found good bait. I prefer parsnips because of the pungent odor.

Place the bait on a small stake so that it is about six inches above the water. Under the bait—it is best to incline the bait posts at a sharp angle—place your traps.

Similar sets may be made by using oil of rhodium as a scent. This may be procured at any drug store. Some get good results from sprinkling this decoy on weeds which overhang the water and placing traps nearby.—C. S. Emery in Farm and Home.

Alaska Fox Farming.

Fox farming in the Yukon valley of Alaska has suffered a severe setback due to the ravages of an unknown disease from which hundreds of foxes held in captivity have died. Since last summer the price has decreased by 50 per cent, according to a statement issued by the United States consular service.

One dealer who could have sold his stock for $65,000 in June sold in October for less than $35,000. Part of this decline was due to lower prices and part to loss of stock. One young black fox for which $1,600 had been paid died five days after being placed in the corral.

Fully 150 young red foxes held in captivity have lately been turned out to the wilds. Previous to the development of sickness among the animals, 2000 young foxes were shipped from Whitehorse to the fox ranches in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and other points. The owners of black and silver gray foxes are not discouraged over the slump in prices, but think that they will be higher than ever within a few months.

Several experiments with mink farming are being carried on in the Yukon country, but great difficulty is experienced in keeping the animals in captivity. Wire corrals offer but little resistance to their efforts to escape.

POULTRY

Leg Weakness.

Leg weakness in adult fowls is usually caused by rheumatism, which is generally brought on by exposure to dampness and cold. Heavy, forced feeding of rich foods is also sometimes responsible for the trouble. The practical treatment for this trouble is dry, well-ventilated houses and the judicious use of all condiments, meat and stimulating foods of all kinds. If the malady is so serious that special treatment seems necessary, the addition to each quart of drinking water of about 30 grains of baking soda daily has been found helpful. Cooling foods, such as bran, barley, rice, green feed, skim milk or buttermilk and vegetables should also be fed. Foods of all kinds that have a stimulating effect should be avoided.

Exercise for Laying Hens.

To have your hens do their very best laying they must have plenty of exercise. The lazy, inactive hen puts on too much fat, and is usually a very poor layer. A mash wet down with skim milk may be fed early in the morning. A limited amount must be given, since, if the hen is allowed to become gorged early in the day, she will have no incentive to get out and forage.

If grain is fed in the morning, scatter it over a wide area, or, if the weather is bad, feed in deep litter in the house. The hen must have exercise for a good egg yield.

Sprouted Oats.

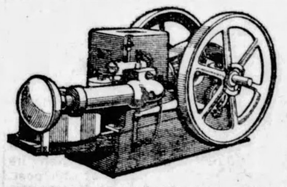
Do not overlook or neglect the hen. Her business is a small one, it is true, but taken in the aggregate at the end of a year it is a big thing to the farmers. The hens are not doing much now. It is their holiday, as well as ours. The price of eggs is high, and fresh eggs are scarce.

The best way to get eggs is to look after the hens a little. See that they can get plenty of fresh water every day. See that they get some meat scraps, ground bone and oyster shells, too, if you can. The most important is a green feed during the winter, for health and eggs. The way to make it cheap is to use oats. Fill a tub or bucket nearly full of oats. Pour warm water over them and let it stand all night. Next day put a layer of oats about an inch deep on an old burlap sack, laid on top of some boards. Cover over with another sack, and spread on another layer of oats, and then another sack, and so on, until all the oats are spread. Then wet the whole pile every day or two with warm water, and keep in a warm place, where it will not freeze, until the oats sprout. When the sprouts get two or three inches long begin to feed to the chickens, and continue as long as it lasts.—J. U. Page, Commissioner of Agriculture of Arkansas.

Kerosene Engine Proves Successful

The time has come when you can put common kerosene oil into an engine tank, much like filling a lamp, and have the kerosene run the engine about as easily as it gives off light from an ordinary house lamp.

"Today," said Ed H. Wittee, of the Witte Iron Works Co., 2610 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., "we sell four kerosene engines to every six gasoline engines. Within a few years a gasoline engine will be more unusual on the market than the kerosene engine is now. In our 27 years of engine building, we have aimed to keep in the forefront in our line. Our kerosene engine is no exception, in our record. I had it designed and proved out, and we have been selling liberal numbers of them—for years before any of the present-day, so-called kerosene engines came onto the market. Recently we



WITTE Kerosene Engine. Burns kerosene, gasoline, distillate, naphtha, tops or any other like fuels, delivering practically the same horsepower per gallon from each.

put in a good deal of new special factory equipment, which enables us to build kerosene engines to much better advantage. We are now pricing them lower than most gasoline engines, a 6-horsepower kerosene engine selling for only $116.80. Other sizes from 2-horse up to 40-horsepower at proportionate prices.

"We sell direct to user only, and allow 60 days' free trial, under a most binding five-year guarantee covering fuel consumption, as well as reliability of operation, and durability of construction. Doing the same work with engines of the same rated horsepower, the WITTE 4-cycle kerosene engines rquires no more kerosene than other engines require of gasoline, and, as against 2-cycle engines, the WITTE 4-cycle requires a third less fuel, and is more certain of continuous operation under full load.

"My kerosene engine," quoting Mr. Witte further, "requires no expert to run it. This is due to the superior gas-making apparatus. To gasify heavy kerosene oil, making the gas easy to light and burn, and at the same time to keep the cylinder and piston free from excess carbon, requires the admixture of steam, hot water and hot air with the oil—the whole being mixed, completely gasified, and burned by the engine in its regular operation. At the same time the engine will use gasoline or naphtha as well as any other gasoline engine."

Anyone interested can, by writing Witte, at his address given above, get by return mail complete description and illustration of his engine—together with comparisons of value of it, as against other types and styles of engines.—Advertisement.

The Transplanting of Trees

The transplanting of a tree, whether it be small or large, usually checks its growth, and while this check is not always detrimental, yet it usually reduces the total growth for the succeeding two or three years. This general check is caused by the loss of roots, which takes place in digging the trees. It matters little how carefully a tree may be dug, it will suffer a severe loss of roots and in many cases from one-half to three-fourths of its

A convenient method of moving large trees.

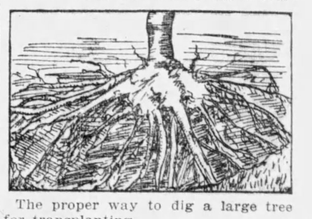
entire root system, and practically all of its feeding roots will be lost. It is impossible to exercise too much care in the digging and transplanting of trees, and especialy in dry, severe climates.

The time or season of the year for transplanting deciduous trees, is governed by the development of the tree, the condition of the soil, and the weather that is apt to follow transplanting. Many trees may be successfully transplanted at any time during their dormant or leafless period, while others require that transplanting be done at certain seasons of the year. If the trees are fully matured, the soil moist, not wet, and the winters not too severe, one may feel safe in fall planting. If the soil is wet and poorly prepared and the trees are not well ripened off, it is safer to plant in early spring. Deciduous trees should be planted from one to two inches deeper than they grow in the nursery. Thoroughly pulverized moist earth should be worked in among the roots until the hole is about half full, and then this earth should be tamped until it is solid. The tamping of earth around the roots of the tree is one of the most important features of transplanting a tree.

Water may be applied to the hole either the day before the trees are planted or after the hole is half full of earth, but if the soil is moist it is usually best not to use any water. The upper half of the soil that is filled into the hole may be left loose or lightly tamped, and the surface left loose and finely pulverized. This will serve as a mulch as well as take up any water that may fall on the surface.

Evergreen trees are more difficult to transplant successfully than deciduous trees, but if the proper time be selected, the trees properly handled while they are out of the ground, the manner of planting be not too faulty, and the care they receive after transplanting be reasonable, one may usually expect success. With the proper care, an evergreen tree may be transplanted any month during the year. Probably the most favorable time for transplanting evergreens is in the spring. Trees transplanted just after they have started into growth, start at once to grow and in many cases do not receive a perceptible shock. Fall planting has been successfully used in many localities, and where all conditions are favorable, it is a safe venture.

Large, deep holes with plenty of earth in the bottom, should be provided for any tree. During transplanting the roots must never become dried, either by the wind or from the sun. Another very important phase in tree-



The proper way to dig a large tree for transplanting.

planting is to make the soil very, very firm around its roots. If the soil is well prepared and in proper condition, it is impossible to make it too firm. More newly transplanted evergreens die on account of the planter failing to make the soil firm about the roots than from any other single cause. This is the only safe way to exclude the air from the roots, and unless this is done, failure is sure to follow.

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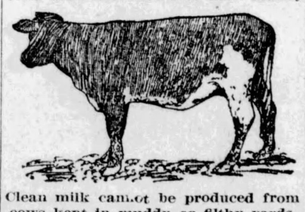
DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 70

Keep the Cow Clean

Milk from healthy cows is practically free from bacteria when secreted. The problem of a sanitary milk supply, therefore, is to keep out all bacteria as far as possible. Bacteria are introduced into milk mainly



Clean milk cannot be produced from cows kept in muddy or filthy yards.

by small particles of dirt which either drop into the milk from the cow or are carried in the air.

Repeated tests have shown that even when a cow is cleaned as thoroughly as is possible under stable conditions, particles of dust will be thrown off from her body during milking time, and these get into the milk and contaminate it. Cows should be kept away from sources of contamination, such as sink holes in which stagnant water accumulates, for such holes breed enormous numbers of putrefactive bacteria which are especially dangerous to infants, causing digestive troubles. There should be no places in the barn yard for water to stagnate. The manure should be kept gathered up, and every other effort made to keep the cow free from contamination.

The cow should be thoroughly cleaned, preferably immediately before milking. It is also well to clip the hair short around the flanks and udder, and always advisable to moisten the flanks just before milking. All of these precautions tend to lessen the amount of dust or loose hair which will be given off from the cow.

Ducks and geese will stand rather low temperatures if they are sheltered from the wind and the floor is well bedded with clean, dry straw. They should be given their liberty whenever they choose to go outside. Their shelter should open toward the south. A house of this style is a splendid shelter for ducks and geese and costs very little to build. The ducks and geese run together in the house except at feeding time, when the ducks are fed at a separate trough.

SKIN CLEARED

By Simple Change in Food.

It has been said by a physician that most diseases are the result of indigestion.

There's undoubtedly much truth in the statement, even to the cause of many unsightly eruptions, which many suppose can be removed by applying some remedy on the outside.

By changing her food a Kan. girl was relieved of an eczema which was a great annoyance to her. She writes:

"For five months I was suffering with an eruption on my face and hands which our doctor called eczema and which caused me a great deal of inconvenience. The suffering was almost unbearable.

"The medicine I took only gave me temporary relief. One day I happened to read somewhere that eczema was caused by indigestion. Then I read that many persons had been relieved of indigestion by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I decided to try it. I liked the taste of the food and was particularly pleased to notice that my digestion was improving and that the eruption was disappearing as if by magic. I had at last found in this great food, something that reached my trouble.

"When I find a victim of this affliction I remember my own former suffering and advise a trial of Grape-Nuts food instead of medicines."

Name given by Postun, Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PIMPLES, BOILS AND BLACKHEADS

Face Looked Awfully. Burned So Could Not Sleep. Almost Crazy. Awful Pain. Scratched All the Time. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment 3 Weeks and Was Cured.

2014 Hamburg St., Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled about eight months with pimples, blackheads and boils. My face looked awfully; it was so bad that I was ashamed to go to work. My face itched then I noticed that it was getting worse every day; it was burning me so I couldn't sleep nights. I was almost crazy. The pimples were as big as beans and they looked horrid. They came to a head and festered. The boils caused me an awful pain. The itching and burning were so bad that I had to scratch them all the time, then they turned to sores.

"I began using ——— and ——— and ——— but they didn't help me any. One day I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed my face in warm water with Cuticura Soap then I bathed my face about three or four times, then dried it and applied Cuticura Ointment. I did this every morning and evening for three weeks and I was cured." (Signed) John Macykowski, July 2, 1913.

In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

CARRIED MAIL SINCE '56

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 9.—George Crandall, the oldest mail carrier in the United States, retired today at the age of 74. He has carried mail continuously since 1856. His trips as driver of a stage wagon reached an aggregate of 350,000 miles.

HARRY THAW IS SANE; BAIL NEAR

Man Who Escaped From Matteawan May Go in Business.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12. — Roger O'Mara, trustee for the estate of Harry K. Thaw, and his confidential adviser, said today that while no definite plans had been formed for Thaw if he is released on bail, he would probably come to Pittsburg and go into business.

"Court action to establish Thaw's sanity in Pennsylvania will be reopened," declared O'Mara. "He has the ability to start and maintain a successful business, and he will do it."

New York, Jan. 12.—Attorneys, alienists and others who have been participants in the trials and insanity hearings of Harry K. Thaw, received the news of the commission's report which decided that he is sane, with conflicting emotions—some expressing pleasure at the findings, others reiterating convictions that Thaw would be a menace if released on bail.

William T. Jerome, who was district attorney when Thaw killed Stanford White and who has since coentinued to oppose every move to have him declared sane, refused to discuss the commission's report. He said he did not care to discuss his next move to have Thaw returned to Matteawan from which he escaped five months ago.

Doctor Fears for Life.

Dr. Austin Flint, assistant for the state in the prosecution of Thaw, and who has repeatedly asserted that Thaw was insane, declared that he feared for his life if the release of the prisoner was granted without restrictions. Dr. Flint went over the history of Thaw's life and attempted to show that he might be a model citizen for a time, but that temptations of drink and a desire for revenge would lead him back into his dangerous self. He concluded his statement by saying that "Thaw is highly insane and dangerous."

Expressing a directly opposite view to that of Dr. Flint, Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of New Jersey state institute for the insane, said the commission's report confirmed his testimony given at hearings where Thaw's sanity was at stake. He considered it a personal vindication, he said, in view of the criticism that was made on his testimony in behalf of Thaw, both at the murder trials and sanity hearings.

Dr. Russell Kieb, superintendent of Matteawan hospital for the criminal insane, expressed surprise when informed of the text of the report.

Insane Says Superintendent.

"I have no desire to comment on it for publication," he said. "I have said before that I believe he is insane and my very act of keeping him confined here is an expression of my opinion that he was insane."

The decision of the commission which was appointed by Judge Edgar Aldrich of the district court of New Hampshire is the most important victory won by Harry K. Thaw in his fight for liberty since he escaped from Matteawan asylum on the morning of Sunday, August 27, in a fast automobile.

It is generally agreed now that Thaw stands an excellent chance of being admitted to bail by Judge Aldrich, pending the determination of the writ of habeas corpus sued out in his behalf. The attitude of the court has given much hope to Thaw and his lawyers concerning the outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings now pending. What effect the finding of the commission will have on Judge Aldrich's decision on the question of New York's right to extradite Thaw is problematical.

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The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

John Cummins turned his head.

"Play!" he breathed.

"Ah, the white angel is seek—ver' seek," murmured Jan, as he drew his bow gently across the strings of the violin.

From the instrument there came something so soft and sweet that John Cummins closed his eyes as he held the woman against his breast and listened. Not until he opened them again, and felt a strange chill against his cheek, did he know that his beloved's soul had gone from him on the gentle music of Jan Thoreau's violin.

CHAPTER II.

Mukee's Story.

For many minutes after the last gentle breath had passed from the woman's lips, Jan Thoreau played softly upon his violin. It was the great, heart-broken sob of John Cummins that stopped him. As tenderly as if she had fallen into a sweet sleep from which he feared to awaken her, the man unclasped his arms and lowered his wife's head to the pillow; and with staring black eyes Jan crushed his violin against his ragged breast and watched him as he smoothed back the shimmering hair and looked long and hungrily into the still, white face.

Cummins turned to him, and, in the dim light of the cabin, their eyes met. It was then that Jan Thoreau knew what had happened. He forgot his starvation. He crushed his violin closer, and whispered to himself:

"The white angel ees—gone!"

Cummins rose from the bedside, slowly, like a man who had suddenly grown old. His moccasined feet dragged as he went to the door. They stumbled when he went out into the pale star-glow of the night.

Jan followed, swaying weakly, for the last of his strength had gone in the playing of the violin. Midway in the cabin he paused, and his eyes glowed with a wild, strange grief as he gazed down upon the still face of Cummins' wife, beautiful in death as it had been in life, and with the sweet softness of life still lingering there. Some time, ages and ages ago, he had known such a face, and had left the great clutching love of it.

Something drew him to where John Cummins had knelt, and he fell upon his knees and gazed hungrily and longingly where John Cummins had gazed. His pulse was beating feebly, the weakness of seven days' starvation blurred his eyes, and unconsciously he sank over the bed and one of his thin hands touched the soft sweep of the woman's hair. A stifled cry fell from him as he jerked himself rigidly erect; and as if for the desecration of that touch there was but one way of forgiveness, he drew his violin half to his shoulder, and for a few moments played so softly that none but the spirit of the woman and himself could hear.

Cummins had partly closed the door after him; but watchers had seen the opening of it. A door opened here, and another there, and paths of yellow light flashed over the hard-trodden snow as shadowy life came forth to greet what message he brought from the little cabin.

Beyond those flashes of light there was no other movement, and no sound. Dark figures stood motionless. The lonely howl of a sledge-dog ended in a wail of pain as some one kicked it into terrified silence. The hollow cough of Mukee's father was smothered in the thick fur of his cap as he thrust his head from his little shack in the edge of the forest. A score of eyes watched Cummins as he came out into the snow, and the rough, loyal hearts of those who looked throbbed in fearful anticipation of the word he might be bringing to them.

Some times a nation ceases to breathe in the last moments of its dying chief, and the black wings of calamity gather over its people, enshrouding them in a strange gloom and a stranger fear; and so, because the greatest of all tragedies had come into their little world, Cummins' people were speechless in their grief and their waiting for the final word. And when the word came to them at last, and passed from lip to lip, and from one grim, tense face to another, the doors closed again, and the lights went out one by one, until there remained only the yellow eye of the factor's office and the faint glow from the little cabin in which John Cummins knelt with his sobbing face crushed close to that of his dead.

There was no one who noticed Jan Thoreau when he came through the door of the factor's office. His coat of caribou-skin was in tatters. His feet thrust themselves from the toes of his moccasins. His face was so thin and white that it shone with the pallor of death from its frame of straight dark hair. His eye gleamed like black diamonds. The madness of hunger was in him.

An hour before, death had been gripping at his throat, when he stumbled upon the lights of the post. That night he would have died in the deep snows. Wrapped in its thick coat of bearskin he clutched his violin to his breast, and sank down in a ragged heap beside the hot stove. His eyes traveled about him in fierce demand. There is no beggary among these strong-souled men of the far north, and Jan's lips did not beg. He unwrapped the bearskin, and whispered:

"For the museek of the violin—someting to to eat!"

He played, even as the words fell from him, but only for a moment—for the bow slipped from his nerveless grip and his head sank forward upon his breast.

In the half-Cree's eyes there was something of the wild beauty that gleamed in Jan's. For an instant those eyes had met in the savage recognition of blood; and when Jan's head fell weakly, and his violin slipped to the floor, Mukee lifted him in his strong arms and carried him to the shack in the edge of the spruce and balsam.

And there was no one who noticed Jan the next day—except Mukee. He was fed. His frozen blood grew warm. As life returned, he felt more and more the pall of gloom that had settled over this spark of life in the heart of the wilderness. He had seen the woman, in life and in death, and he, too, loved her and grieved that she was no more. He said nothing; he asked nothing; but he saw the spirit of adoration in the sad, tense faces of the men. He saw it in the terror-stricken eyes of the wild little children who had grown to worship Cummins' wife. He read it in the slinking stillness of the dogs, in the terrible, pulseless quiet that had settled about him.

It was not hard for Jan to understand, for he, too, worshiped the memory of a white, sweet face like the one that he had seen in the cabin. He knew that this worship at Lac Bain was a pure worship, for the honor of the big snows was a part of his soul. It was his religion, and the religion of these others who lived 400 miles or more from a southern settlement.

It meant what civilization could not understand—freezing and slow starvation rather than theft, and respect for the tenth commandment above all other things. It meant that up here, under the cold chill of the northern skies, things were as God meant them to be, and that a few of His creatures could live in a love that was neither possession nor sin.

A year after Cummins brought his wife into the north, a man came to the post from Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay. He was an Englishman, belonging to the home office of the Hudson's Bay Co. in London. He brought with him something new, as the woman had brought something new; only in this instance it was an element of life which Cummins' people could not understand.

It breathed of tragedy from the first, to the men of the post. To the Englishman, on the other hand, it promised to be but an incident—a passing adventure in pleasure. Here again was that difference of viewpoint—the eternity of difference between the middle and the end of the earth.

Cummins was away for a month on a trap-line that went into the Barren Lands. At these times the woman fell as a heritage to those who remained, and they watched over her as a parent might guard its child. Yet the keenest eyes would not have perceived that this was on.

With Cummins gone, the tragedy progressed swiftly toward finality. The Englishman came from among, women. For months he had been in a torment of desolation. Cummins' wife was to him like a flower suddenly come to relieve the tantalizing barrenness of a desert; and with the wiles and ways of civilization he sought to breathe its fragrance.

In the days and weeks that followed, he talked a great deal, when heated by the warmth of the box stove and by his own thoughts; and this was because he had not yet measured the hearts of Cummins' people. And because the woman knew nothing of what was said about the box stove, she continued in the even course of her pure life, neither resisting nor encouraging the new-comer, yet ever tempting him with that sweetness which she gave to all alike.

As yet there was no suspicion in her soul. She accepted the Englishman's friendship, for he was a stranger among her people. She did not hear the false note, she saw no step that promised evil. Only the men at the post heard, and saw, and understood.

Like so many faithful beasts, they were ready to spring, to rend flesh, to tear life out of him who threatened the desecration of all that was good and pure and beautiful to them; and yet, dumb in their devotion and faith, they waited and watched for a sign from the woman. The blue eyes of Cummins' wife, the words of her gentle lips, the touch of her hands, had made law at the post. If she smiled upon the stranger and talked with him, and was pleased with him, that was only one other law that she had made for them to respect. So they were quiet, evaded the Englishman as much as possible, and watched—always watched.

One day something happened. Cummins' wife came into the company's store; and a quick flush shot into her cheeks, and the glitter of blue diamonds into her eyes, when she saw the stranger standing there. The man's red face grew redder, and he shifted his gaze. When Cummins' wife passed him, she drew her skirt close to her; and there was the poise of a queen in her head, the glory of wife and womanhood, the living, breathing essence of all that was beautiful in her people's honor of the big snows.

That night Mukee, the half-Cree, slunk around in the edge of the forest to see that all was well in Cummins' little home. Once Mukee had suffered a lynx-bite that went clear to the bone, and the woman had saved his hand. After that, the savage in him was enslaved to her like an invisible spirit.

He crouched for a few minutes in the snow, looking at the pale filter of light that came through a hole in the curtain of the woman's window; and as he looked something came between him and the light. Against the cabin he saw the shadow of a sneaking human form; and as silently as the steely flash of the aurora over his head, as swiftly as a lean deer, he sped through the gloom of the forest's edge and came up behind the woman's home.

With the caution of a lynx, his head close to the snow, he peered around the logs. It was the Englishman who stood looking through the tear in that curtained window.

Mukee's moccasined feet made no sound. His hand fell as gently as a child's upon the stranger's arm.

"Thees is not the honor of the beeg snows," he whispered. "Come!"

A sickly pallor filled the other man's face; but Mukee's voice was soft and dispassionate, his touch was velvety in its hint, and he went with the guiding hand away from the curtained window, smiling in a companionable way. Mukee's teeth gleamed back. The Englishman chuckled.

The Mukee's hands changed. They flew to the thick, reddening throat of the man from civilization, and without a sound the two sank together upon the snow.

The next day a messenger behind six dogs set out for Fort Churchill, with a word for the company's home office that the Englishman had died in the big slow—— which was true.

Mukee told this to Jan, for there was the bond of blood between them. It was a painting of life, and love, and purity. Deep down in the loneliness of his heart, Jan Thereau, in his own simple way, thanked the great God that it had been given to him to play his violin as the woman died.

To Be Continued.

Lavender Culture.

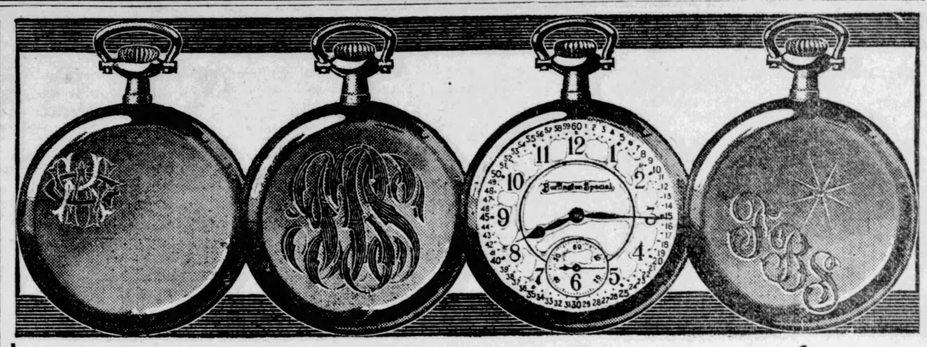
Lavender culture is engaged in extensively by farmers in southern France. Barren soils, unproductive for other purposes, will grow lavender. Vice Consul General Caam, at Marseilles, writes that thin rocky soils, well exposed to the sun, situated at an altitude of 1,300 to 1,400 feet, are best adapted to lavender culture. Suitable soils at lower altitudes, unless properly fertilized, seldom give satisfactory results. Experience shows that flowers cultivated at altitudes of 3,000 feet produce the best essence.

Young shoots or seed may be used for planting. In the former case the planting may take place in either the autumn or spring. If the field is at a high altitude it is preferable to plant in the spring in order to avoid the heavy frosts. If the ground is sown with seed, it is advisable to plant in the autumn, unless the winters are severe. The plants are set out about 24 inches from one another, in rows about 40 inches apart. The ground between the rows may be advantageously utilized for the cultivation of truffles. The flowers are gathered during August. In the department of the Vaucluse, where about 9,884 acres are under cultivation, the gathers receive $1.35 for 220 pounds, which represents somewhat less that one day's work. The blossoms are never picked when wet, owing to the fact that in this state they produce an inferior grade of essence.

Immediately after the flowers have been gathered, they are placed in a cylinder pierced with holes, which in turn is placed in a boiler, the diameter of which is only slightly greater than that of the cylinder. In the boiler is a tripod upon which the cylinder rests. Water in introduced to a level with the top of the tripod, and the steam therefrom passes into the cylinder containing the flowers, and thence into a serpentine pipe, where it is condensed.

American Gingsing.

Much of the American ginseng sent to China brings small prices because it shows cultivation, being smooth, round and light in color. What is wanted is the wild looking root. The central theory of the use of ginseng decoction is that it combines in itself the virtues of nature—wind, water, woods, the elements and wild nature generally. Hence the gnarled, twisted wild root is the ideal and any domesticated or cultivated variety is merely a substitute. This substitute ought to be as near like the wild as possible. If the root grows in the shape of or seems to bear some semblance, even by severe stretch of imagination, to some animal, it has increased virtue in the trade. For this and similar reasons it is necessary that the small head of the root joined to the rest of the root by a small neck shall remain a part of the product. Breaking off such little heads reduces the value of the root in the Chinese market by fully half, as a rule.



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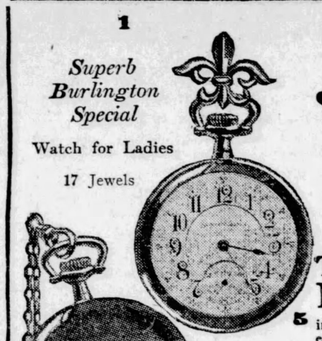
Superb Burlington Special

Watch for Ladies

17 Jewels



5

The Perfect Timekeeper

Exquisite New Style Gold Strata Cases

6

New Ideas In Watch Cases

1. **Inlay Enamel Monograms.** Your choice of any initials in any colors. The latest design. The newest product of the designers' art.
2. **Ribbon Monogram.** You may have your own initials handsomely engraved on the gold strata case by hand. A justly popular design.
3. **Montgomery Dials.** Every minute numbered. Especially popular with railroad men.
4. **Diamond Set Initial Cases.** The glitter of a diamond on the back of gold cases quadruples the beautiful effect of the gold. These gems are not chips, but ⅛ carat, pure white, genuine full cut and faceted diamonds.
5. **The Burlington Special Dial** is very popular in ladies' size watches.
6. **Inlay Enamel Monogram.** For the woman who wants the latest of watch cases and one that is distinctively individual. Scores of other exquisite designs for ladies' and gentlemen's watches.

Just Out! Superb New Ideas In Watch Cases!

The latest products of the craft. Exquisitely beautiful. Your own initials handsomely engraved on the superb gold strata case—guaranteed for 25 years. Your choice of *Inlay Enamel Monograms, Block and Ribbon Monograms, Diamond Set, Lodge, French Art, Dragon Designs.* Open face or hunting cases, ladies' or gentlemen's 12 and 16 sizes. A watch to suit every taste. And—DIRECT—at the rock-bottom price.

***The masterpiece** of watch manufacture—19 jewels—**adjusted** to the second—**adjusted** to positions—**adjusted** to temperature—**adjusted** to isochronism.*

These Exquisite New Designs

in watch cases are winning favor everywhere. And wherever the great Burlington Special has been introduced it is noted for its wonderful time keeping qualities. Ask any railroad man what he thinks of the Burlington Special. Ranchmen, engineers and men in all walks of life whose duties require them to put a watch to the hardest tests prefer the Burlington because they know they can depend upon it.

In the U. S. Navy

Every fighting vessel has the Burlington Watch aboard. The S. S. Connecticut alone has over 200 Burlingtons aboard; the Battleship Georgia has 159 Burlingtons; the new dreadnought Wyoming already over one hundred watches. Many other battleships, such as the New Hampshire, North Carolina, Minnesota, have over 100 Burlingtons aboard.

Think of the constant vibration, the extreme heat in the boiler rooms, the salt air and the change of climate from the Arctic to the Tropical: if a watch will stand up and give accurate service aboard a man-of-war it will stand up everywhere.

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Learn the inside facts about watch prices, and the many superior points of the Burlington over double-priced products. Also illustrations of all the newest up-to-date ideas in exquisite watches, and our letter to you sending the rock-bottom price—*direct*. Just send the coupon, or a letter or a postal.

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Please send me (without obligations, prepaid), your free book on watches showing all the latest designs, with full explanation of your cash, or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

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Address.....

Special

A Remarkable Special Offer

For reasons explained in our letter to you (special trade reasons) you can now get *direct* the Superb Burlington Watch at the rock-bottom price—the same price that **even the wholesale** jeweler must pay—and in order to encourage everybody to secure this watch at once, purchasers may pay this rock-bottom price *direct* from us either for cash or $2.50 a month on this great special offer! We send the watch on approval, *prepaid*.

Sent—No Money Down—Prepaid. Remember, the highest grade watch *direct* (for special reasons, now) at the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay! You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent—unless you want this *exceptional* offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6491—Ladies' Waist.

A novel blouse showing the vests so much worn just now. The sleeve extends along the shoulder to the neck and the whole blouse is very loose and full. A good style for soft materials such as voile and batiste.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 36-in. material.

6466—Ladies' Night Gown.

A plain design, with two tucks at each shoulder in front, a small yoke and gathers in the back. The open neck is finished with a band. Suitable for muslin, cambric, batiste and madras.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 27-inch material.

4741—Ladies' Apron.

This apron may take the place of the dress or be worn over it. Gingham, calico and brilliantine are suitable materials for it.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44-in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅛ yds. of 36-in. material.

6530—Child's Night Drawers.

These are made with high neck, long sleeves and feet. The neck may be rounded out and the sleeves shortened and the feet omitted. Madras, gingham and other wash materials are suitable.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3⅛ yds. of 36-in. material.

4615.—Child's Apron.

A model which is in one piece fastening on the shoulders and across the back. Gingham or any other wash material can be used for it. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material.

6218—Ladies' Skirt.

A tailor made style with four gores and panel front and back. It can be made of cheviot, serge, eponge, ratine and of many other spring novelty materials as well as of linen and other wash fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 44-inch material.

6288.—Ladies' Dress.

A very desirable style for checks and stripes with low drop shoulder, plain blouse and four gore skirt. The collar is of unusual shape and may be of lawn or lace. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material.

6520.—Boys' Dress.

A simple coat dress with a tuck at each shoulder in both front and back and with a front closing. At the neck is a removable shield and the sleeves are finished with tucks at the wrist. Wash materials are most appropriate. The pattern is cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. Size one year requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6247—Girls' Middy Blouse.

Sometimes this blouse is called the Balkan blouse and it is made in the style of these garments. It has a drop shoulder and plain sleeve and is very long waisted gathered into a flat band at the hips. It can be made of woolen goods or of wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44 inch material.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS Y. M. C. A.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—Dr. Andrew Timberman, of this city, yesterday received a check from John D. Rockefeller for $36,244.60 for Young Men's Christian Association work in Ohio.

The fund is to be applied to rehabilitation of association quarters in Dayton, Hamilton and Marietta. They were seriously damaged by the floods last March.

PLEDGE FOR SURGEONS

Must Avoid Many Things in Their Lives.

New York, Jan. 10.—Each fellow of the new American College of Surgeons, 1,060 of whom were elected by the board of regents at a meeting here yesterday, must sign a pledge. This pledge follows:

"To avoid the sins of selfishness; to shun unwarranted publicity, dishonest money-seeking and commercialism as disgraceful to our profession; to refuse utterly all secret money trades with consultants and practitioners; to teach the patient his financial duty to the physician, and to urge the practitioner to obtain his reward from the patient openly."

The objects of the college, it was said, were to raise the standards of surgery in this country so that only competent men shall be allowed to practice. To accomplish this the board of agents will urge legislation requiring a supplementary degree as a requisite to practice surgery. This degree, it is planned to grant to graduates of recognized colleges by the medical school to be established by the regents.

There will be a meeting of the regents in Philadelphia June 22, at which 500 more fellows, in addition to the 1,060 elected here yesterday, will be elected and another in Baltimore, November 12, when an additional 500 will be chosen. Applications for charter membership in the college will not be received after November 1, next.

LAW Learn At Home

Scholarships now open. Graduate correspondence students most successful at Bar Examinations. Our method of instruction is the same as HARVARD, MICHIGAN and other big Law Schools. GUARANTEED to coach FREE graduates failing to pass Bar Examination. Write today for special offer and catalog. Send Free. Offer limited, write immediately

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FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us $10.00 and we will ship you one first-class new 40-pound Feather Bed, one pair 6-pound new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.00), all for only $10.00. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

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Resinol stops skin troubles

IF you have eczema, rash, pimples, or other distressing, unsightly skin eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and see how quickly the trouble disappears, even in severe and stubborn cases. They stop itching *instantly*.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention.

Physicians have prescribed Resinol for 18 years, for all sorts of skin troubles dandruff, sores, ulcers, burns, wounds and piles. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, but you can try them free, by writing to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., for samples.

Keeping the Body in Repair

Nature intended that the body should do its own repairing—and it would do so were it not for the fact that most of us live other than a natural life.

Nature didn't intend that we should wear corsets, tight collars or shoes, nor live in badly ventilated and draughty houses, nor eat and drink some of the things that we do, nor ride in street cars when we should walk.

The consequence is that the body when it gets out of order must look for outside help to make the necessary repairs.

For weak stomachs and the indigestion or dyspepsia resulting, and the multitude of diseases following therefrom, no medicine can be more adaptable as a curative agent than DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

This famous Doctor's prescription has been recommended for over 40 years, and is today just as big a success. Restores a healthy appetite. Cleanses the blood. Strengthens the nerves. Regulates stomach and liver. Demand the original.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Sold in Liquid or Tablet form by Dealers in Medicines

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only* on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TOWN IS TRADED FOR A SKYSCRAPER

New York, Jan. 7.—Announcement was made today that the town of Philipse Manor, a mile above Tarrytown, N. Y., and near the estate of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills, has been traded for a 20-story skyscraper at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street in this city.

The town consists of 250 acres and has many houses costing from $10,000 to $20,000. The Fifth avenue property is valued at $2,200,000.

TARIFF RESULTS IN CORN FLOOD

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Bushels Brought From Argentina.

New York, Jan. 8.—Nearly 300,000 bushels of Argentine corn were being unloaded in this port today and millions more from the South American republic are under contract. The importations are the direct result of the removal of the duty on this staple under the recent tariff act.

More than 1,000,000 bushels have been received in the United States since the tariff went into effect, the first from the Argentine ever brought here, and already the competition with American corn has forced a decline in cash values.

Thirteen Ships on Way.

Thirteen ships are either enroute here or loading with corn from the Argentine, and one American manufacturing concern, which uses corn in the manufacture of syrups and kindred products, has 5,000,000 bushels from that country under contract for delivery.

When the new Argentine corn crop is harvested the importations will increase [illegible] trade authorities.

Railroads Unprepared.

The corn already here found the railroads unprepared to handle it, and the port without adequate docking facilities. Arrangements to remedy the deficiencies are being made by the transportation bureau of the Produce Exchange. The fact that hitherto practically no corn has moved west has also confronted the railroads with a new rate problem, as there is a movement on foot among the importers to have the present nominal rate for western shipment reduced.

One Day's Pay One Man's Work $28.50 With This

made by Jos. Hancock, Lamoni, Ia. Schearer, Montana, made $22.35 in 5 hours. Miller, Iowa, made $15.65 in one afternoon. We have proof of this and hundreds of similar reports. No Matter Who You Are or Where You Live, here's your chance to double your present salary or income, working during spare time or permanently as a one minute photographer. No experience needed. A new, live business of big cash profits. You can work at home or travel, enjoy the healthful, outdoor work and become independent in your own business. SEND A POSTAL—ask us for proof of what others are doing—of what you can earn with a

Mandel Post Card Machine

A portable post card gallery. Takes, finishes and delivers photo post cards and buttons in a minute's time—makes five different styles of pictures in 3 sizes. No plates, films or dark room. One minute pictures sell like wildfire. Everybody buys. Picnics, fairs, carnivals, busy corners, small towns and large cities. Big Money Everywhere.

This Picture-Taking Outfit gives you a complete ready-made business that proves profits for you at once. You can make 100 to 200 sales a day, easy. Each sale brings $2 to big profit. Small capital. Sales of first supplies brings back practically your entire investments. Write at once for full particulars FREE.

The Chicago Ferrotype Co.
905 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, or
905 Ferrotype Bldg., New York

FREE!

This Handsome Ford Automobile

—or a Thor Motorcycle! And a steady income of $10 a day and up in just your spare time taking orders for Reliable Tailor-to-Order Clothes.

Read Carefully! If you will agree to act as the local representative for the famous Reliable Made-to-Order Clothes, we have a plan to equip you with a new, 1914 Model Ford Touring Car or Thor Motorcycle absolutely free and start you in a business which will pay you $75 and up a day for just your spare time.

Here's how we can make this offer: The automobile or motorcycle multiplies your acquaintances—thus gets business. Distance doesn't figure, you deliver and make trips of 100 to 200 miles a day, see the country, enjoy the wonderful, joyous thrill of automobiling anywhere you want to go. We make our representatives tailors for big people of their communities so they can do a big business and make profits both for themselves and us. No experience necessary—any live man can make good. And we treat you on your own basis all the time.

Send for Free $10-a-Day Book

Get Started Now! Don't let anybody beat you to it. **Don't Waste a Minute!** It's the most interesting opportunity you ever had. A postal brings you our splendid big Book, complete outfit—samples, tape measure, blanks, full instructions—everything free—at once. You can't lose—but you must act quick—Today!

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THE PATHFINDER, Box 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FREE TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL. We give a fine Eureka Camera and complete outfit, plates, chemicals, etc., with full instructions. Just send your name and address, we send you 24 papers Gold Eye Needles. Sell 2 papers for 10c., giving a Thimble free. When sold send us the $1.20 and the Camera and complete outfit is yours. Address

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MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE

With four complete reels. Three special process films showing beautiful colored pictures, 250 other presents FREE for selling our gold eye needles. Easy to sell. 2 packages for 10c. with thimble FREE. Order goods today.

WE TRUST YOU

When sold return us $1.20 and receive premium entitled to select from our premium book.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

No reductions are ever made in the wages of sin.

No matter how good a man is some women will insist that all men are alike.

One of the problems of 1914 will be to make two hens lay where only one laid before.

We don't suppose the eugenists ever have in mind anything as radical as triplets.

Dead men tell no tales. If they did there would be nothing for the detectives to do.

Weather is one of the inevitables of life which we ought to learn to accept with a smile.

True happiness is the kind that illuminates the surroundings of others by radiation.

Our objection to keeping a diary is that we hesitate to record all the fool things we do.

Little girls never seem to get as much fun out of a school vacation as the little boys.

It is all right to pray without ceasing, but praying without hustling will never get one anywhere.

Besides being able to speak several languages, Envoy John Lind can keep still in all of them.

There may be people who don't go to church because they can't talk back to the man in the pulpit.

The theory that soggy bread will drive a man to drink sounds like the excuse of an old soak.

When a murder case falls into the hands of insanity experts the law seems to get nowhere fast.

There is this to be said of Dr. Eliot's new religion—he isn't starting it as a money-making venture.

The foolkiller isn't such a bad fellow, after all. He gives a lot of people an opportunity to redeem themselves.

One professor says people are losing the power to think. Ladies and gentlemen, watch the professor think.

Every man could keep an interesting diary if he would put into it the things he does that should be left undone.

Any young man can get along all right as soon as he discovers that the other name for good luck is hard work.

An Illinois woman has started something new in the way of a rummage sale. She's trying to sell her husband.

Women are rapidly taking advantage of their new privileges. One of them has been flying through the air upside down.

It is always comforting, when hearing of an old friend, to learn that he is living on the shady side of Easy street.

It may seem all right to have calf's liver sent in from the farm by parcel post, but that is no way to conserve the calf.

The person who can get amusement out of the little irritations of life will come pretty close to being happy all the time.

Another fine thing we ought all pray for is strength enough to keep our mouths shut until we have something to talk about.

Uncle John Rockefeller gave away, in the year 1913, thirteen million dollars in cash and about forty million dollars' worth of advice.

The department of agriculture could not keep an accurate record of all the wild oats sown in this country in a year if it wanted to.

Fortunately, the Mexicans who are made to jump into the Rio Grande find it wadable. But it is like all other rivers in one respect—it is very wet.

General Miles says married men are better fighters than bachelors. Maybe it is because the married man's mind is on the job, instead of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

A New York man advertised for a homely wife, and the next day he received 25 replies. But maybe those who wrote wanted to be told that they wouldn't do, you know.

Eskimos who have more backbone than the rest of humanity have been found. But let's not howl about being cheated until further particulars have been received. Maybe the one extra vertebra they have is a bother.

An eastern college talks of adding horseshoeing to its curriculum. When that is done it may be necessary to change some of Mr. Longfellow's lines. It will be recalled that he said: "The smith, a mighty man is he, with large and sinewy hands."

WHAT FARM EXPORTS LOOK LIKE.

The exports of pork in 1913 were well up with their average, but they have been exceeded a score of times in the last quarter century. In 1906, beef to the amount of 733,000,000 pounds was sent abroad, but last year we exported only 166,000,000 pounds. Of the leading export crops, cotton alone established a new high record last year.

There are several inferences to be drawn from the falling off in export of farm products, taken in connection with the prevailing high prices. One is that the surplus yield is growing less and less and that it is not impossible we are approaching a day when all the food produced on American farms will be consumed in the country of its production. Another is that unless production is increased enormously, there is little likelihood of a marked decrease in food prices, the countries which have been taking our surplus absorbing that of other countries which might otherwise help us at a time of need. Still, a third inference may be of importance—that if the advance of a high trade balance is to be maintained it must come before many years from the sale of farm products.

It is figured that, because of the high prices for their products, American farms are worth $500,000,000 more than they were in 1912. The signs are that the value of farm land is more likely to increase than it is to lower.

PROGRESS IN ELECTRIFICATION.

It has seemed, at least to the non-technical part of the public, that all of the steam railroads would some day have to put aside their coal-burning locomotives and replace them with locomotives driven by electricity generated at power stations. Convenience demands it, conservation of energy and the laws relating to the smoke nuisance.

That there actually is a definite movement suggesting the electrification of all the steam roads is indicated by the report of the "Railway Review" on new enterprises undertaken and projects announced in 1913. In the list is the announcement of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul that it will electrify 440 miles of line in Montana and Idaho, "characterized by mountain grades and heavy traffic." The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad has work of the kind in hand. The Pennsylvania Railroad is to electrify its properties around Philadelphia. The Norfolk & Western will use electricity for motive power over 85 miles of track in a mountain district. Two Canadian railroads are about to substitute electricity for steam for 40 miles of track. Since June, the Butte Anaconda & Pacific Railway has been hauling freight over electrified sections and since October its passenger trains have also been driven by electricity.

In case the Interstate Commerce Commission grants permission for an increase in freight rates open condition that the increased earnings go into improvements, it is altogether likely that an immense number of electrification projects will be carried through within the next few years.

A BID FOR DISHONESTY.

Fear has been expressed by persons liable to the federal income tax that the schedules of property filed with the government will prove a feast to the city, county and state assessors snooping around for personal property on which to levy.

To quiet these fears, the collector of internal revenue at Chicago—apparently with the sanction of Washington—has issued the following notice:

"Schedules of the individuals making return are not open to public inspection, and even corporations, joint stock companies, or associations may submit schedules with full knowledge that inspection of them will be permitted only by order of the President."

Come over and pay your income tax, says the governmena, and we will protect you from the other tax collectors. Be honest with us and we will see that every defence shall be thrown around your dishonesty elsewhere. Don't worry. You can continue to dodge local taxes until the cows come home. State, county and city will learn nothing from us and to make it absolutely certain we have provided that any officer or clerk or government employe of any kind who "publishes in any way not provided by law any income return or part thereof," shall be fined $1,000 or suffer imprisonment for one year, or both.

This is as if one member of a firm should say to a crooked employe: "Here, if you won't cheat me, I'll see that your cheatings are covered up. And if any one peeps to the other members of the firm, there'll be the mischief to pay for that fellow."

CONSERVING THE RADIUM.

The scientific world is not quite certain what the value of radium amounts to, though it is willing to pay tremendous sums for the purpose of studying the strange ways of the element, getting through it a new insight into the natural laws of the universe and making practical tests of it upon diseases which have failed to respond to other treatment.

But there is an undercurrent of comment and speculation as regards radium. There may, for one thing, be quite wonderful and revolutionary things in store for mankind if the radio-activity, strongest in radium, can be utilized, say, for doing the work that steam and electricity now do. No one knows now whether such a development will ever be brought about. Yet no one can say it is beyond man's ingenuity and good luck to tap this potential source of energy.

It would seem, then, that the secretary of the interior has acted wisely in withdrawing the public lands in Colorado upon which radium-bearing minerals have been found. Last year, minerals sent from Colorado to Europe produced more radium than was produced from all other material in the world. Colorado protests against the withdrawals, which is natural. But if radium is to become of immeasurable usefulness, as it is well-nigh of immeasurable value in dollars now, it is well that the Colorado deposits be conserved for the American public rather than that they enrich the few Coloradoans who are getting out the mineral and feeding the European demand for it. No one, at this stage of development, will lose anything. Yet some day soon, because of these deposits, the country may benefit beyond anything in the way of our dreaming.

THE FORD BENEFACTION

Some of the profit-sharing schemes in operation in this country are but bribes to independence. Some are shrewd strategems in warfare between capital and labor. Some deserve more to be pronounced profit-making than profit-dividing.

To none of these classes does the scheme of Henry Ford belong. His plan is profit-sharing distinguished by a high sense of humanitarianism, gratitude for that labor upon which the Ford industry is builded, kindliness toward fellow-workmen, frank realization of the temptations of sudden prosperity, the whole finished off with a disavowal to make a benevolent despot of the head of the plant.

Probably nothing is better in the plan than the idea of keeping the workman once attached to the industry always attached. The right to discharge workers is not to belong to the foreman. If a man does not fit into one department he will be shifted about the plant and its branches until his particular niche is found, or it is discovered that he is entirely lacking in ability to do any of the various kinds of work. In slack seasons, there will not be wholesale dismissals if that can be helped. Instead the effort will be made to have the slowing up period coincident with the time when farmers need hands and factory men laid off will be encouraged to go into the country. Thus, instead of suffering from idleness they will gain what is best for them—the benefits of change of labor, life in the open and contact with new points of view.

Henry Ford stands as something of a revolutionist in American industry. In history, he is likely to be written down as a sociological revolutionist.

COAL AS A TRADE INDEX.

A production of 565,000,000 to 575,000,000 tons of coal in the United States provides a fair measure of the activities of industry in 1913. It means that mills were running last year as they never ran in any previous year, that railroads were called upon to do more work than they had had to do before, that all the factories, constructive works, business buildings, public utilities and miscellaneous enterprises of one sort and another had need for more power, and so for more fuel, than they have needed in any other twelve months on record.

The coal statistician of the United States geological survey, from whom the figures quoted are taken, says that the coal mining industry lacked any spectacular features in 1913. It is to be gathered, then, that the increased production of thirty or forty million tons was a perfectly normal demand, coming from all sections of the country and involving all kinds of industrial endeavor.

The mournful tone in business at the end of November and in the beginning of December had to do only with the undefined future. It could not have sprung from any fault with business in the immediate past.

A LOST EXPERIENCE.

It might seem as if critics would make long detours to avoid Orville Wright, of Dayton. Some eight or ten years ago some ready-writing gentlemen were proving by mathematics, mechanics and the general habit of nature that man couldn't fly and that Orville and his brother Wilbur were foolish and wasteful to attempt the thing. The brothers said nothing, but shortly they made the critics look as if they had been taken to a high-bluff and been let to fall through the biggest and most hostile locust tree on earth.

But it appears the critics have removed every last thorn, obtained credit for new clothes and forgotten all about the experience. For some of them, speaking through the Scientific American, say there cannot possibly be much in that new device of Orville Wright's which will make a flying machine maintain its own balance. He shows you why, using all sorts of words. If one shut one's eyes and thought back to the time when that grave and learned astronomer at Washington was making the case against the aeroplane, it would seem as if time had been standing still. This new critic is just as cocksure as a college sophomore, as inexorably right as the day of judgment.

We don't pretend to know whether Orville Wright has a workable "stabilizer" or not. But it would seem a dangerous thing to question it. For he has a record for demonstrating things before ever he opens his mouth to tell the world about them. To the layman, criticism of this Dayton sphinx would appear to be very much like sticking a finger into a band saw.

It is said that Abraham Lincoln's favorite pie was lemon custard. Great as he was we cannot follow him to the pantry. Lemon custard may be all right as pie, but for a combination of dream and pie nothing equals cherry.

Why do aviators fly upside down? Angels don't.

SAFETY OF RAILROAD TRAVEL.

It is four years since a passenger has been killed on the Southern Pacific railroad. In that time 220,766,815 locomotive miles have been run and 162,514,509 passengers have been carried. For this excellent showing, the American Museum of Safety has awarded the company a gold medal.

While the chronicle of wrecks and deaths on American railroads looks bad when you consider the figures without reference to the passengers carried, freight transported and miles run, the chances of injury or death for the individual passenger are exceedingly remote. Probably the death rate from falling down stairs, figured from the number of human beings who go up and down stairs, is as high as the death rate on the railroads. The accident insurance companies appreciate the small possibilities of injury on the common carriers by promising to pay double the face of their policies for injury in this way. Crossing a busy street in a city, walking upon a sleet-covered sidewalk, playing catch with the boys in the yard—these are in every likelihood as dangerous as riding upon a train of an efficiently organized railroad.

In spite, however, of the safety of travel as it now exists, efforts are constantly made to make it still more safe. Reluctant as the general public it at this time to think well of the railroads—the fashion of cursing them still having influence over judgment and speech—there is at least one ideal on the railroads that is worth adopting in every other line of endeavor.

REGULATION OF ACCOUNTING.

In the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission appears this paragraph:

"The act to regulate commerce prohibits the destruction of any accounts, records or memoranda of carriers, except upon specific orders of the commission, naming the records that may be destroyed and prescribing the length of time such records shall be preserved before their destruction. Prior to July 1, 1912, such orders had been issued applying to steam roads, express companies, and sleeping car companies. During the past year similar orders have been issued applying to electric railways and water carriers."

From this may be forecast the transplanting in this country of the English system which forbids the dismissal of accountants of public service corporations, save at the close of their contracts, the idea being to keep accounts as distant as possible from undue influence. The most interesting parts of some corporation reports, as an Irishman might put it, have been those parts which were not printed. The scandals of the 'Frisco and the New Haven companies would not have been, it is almost certain, had accounting officers been responsible to stockholders only and not to officers. The time must come when it will not only be unlawful also to suppress them, "juggle" them, or issue them in any form for the purpose of deception.

AN AFRICAN IMMORTAL.

The Mad Mullah must be of the blood and training of Menelik, negus of Abyssinia, who has lived and died and lived again so often that no one is quite certain whether the creosote-preserved old gentleman is in his grave or sitting in judgment upon some thief or poacher at this very moment.

The Mad Mullah, according to the reference books, was born in 1843 and died in 1884, being, it appears, an anti-vaccinationist and succumbing to smallpox. In the time between his first pilgrimage to Mecca and his first official death, he created a good deal of a stir in his African world. Fusing a system of magic, learned in his boyhood, upon the teachings of Mohammed, he acquired a reputation for holiness beyond anything enjoyed by competing priests. Through gifts in token of his saintliness, he added wealth to his powers. For a while he was content to proclaim himself Mullah, "priest and heaven-sent." Then, as pride waxed, he ordered all the copies of the Koran to be burned and proclaimed himself the living Koran. Torture was the answer to the captious, death that for the unbelieving. For such a man nothing could be satisfying short of holy war. And so came the campaign in Somaliland, the destruction of the Egyptian army, the murder of Gordon and the closing of a vast territory to European exploration and exploitation until Kitchener, shortly after our Spanish war, crushed an army of fanatics led presumably by a resurrected Mad Mullah.

The punitive expedition which the British have undertaken in Somaliland is also against the Mad Mullah, the dispatches say. So the "priest and heaven-sent," dead though he may be for 30 years, is still at his trouble-making—or the ghost of him.

KEEPING DOWN EXPENSES.

"Stop reckless expenditures" is a cry that has greeted probably every administration that has just come into office in American state or municipality. The demand for economy is one of the phonographic shoutings of campaigns and there are citizens in every community whose desire for public economy is so sustaining that they demand it at other times than those of political excitement.

Unfortunately, every pleading for economy comes in conflict with at least two energetic and enthusiastic movements for expenditures. And usually the louder force wins. For it is more difficult for any administration to withstand criticism as to failure to make improvements, hasten to the rescue of sections in trouble or discomfort and to keep public property in repair and in harmony with growing needs than it is to withstand criticisms as to dipping too freely into the public purse. No American community has come within sight of the end of public undertakings requiring much money, and probably that vision will not be vouchsafed for a long time to come. "More Money" is a louder cry than "Stop reckless expenditures."

Keeping down expenses is the most vexatious of labors and it is easy to see why many public officers give the task up and let costs fall how they may. Nevertheless, the demand for economy will have to be met. For there must be a day of reckoning for the vast accumulation. Probably a few years hence all expenditures will have to be set forth as budgets, and as they are voted will be strictly adhered to.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

The North of Ireland, says a correspondent, is like an armed camp. At least 100,000 men have made covenant to fight any form of home rule which it is attempted to force on Ulster.

"These men have been drilled by old soldiers, under the eye and supervision of experienced pensioned officers of the army, and many officers who are serving at present. They possess all the requirements of a field army except artillery. They have engineers, signalers, maxim guns, a splendidly organized body of bicycle scouts, an excellent medical corps; and they are filled with enthusiasm and a spirit of determination and almost exultation, which no one who has witnessed it can possibly overestimate. They are under a perfect sense of discipline."

The north of Ireland may seem superficially to be millions of miles in sentiment from that part of Ireland which has fought for and bled for home rule these scores of years. But the demonstration in Ulster rather shows the kinship of all Ireland, in that in the north as in the south there are men ready to do battle and make sacrifice for what they consider principle. The pity is that where such brotherhood is demonstrated men will not act as brothers.

Encouraging the Aged

A MEDICAL authority is of the opinion that the aged should receive from the physician and from the humanitarian a sympathy and support that will help and cheer them. The old man should be induced to improve his appearance. His sense of pride should be stimulated. Those around him should without too great a departure from actual truth, tell him how young he looks. An effort should be made to keep his mind pleasantly employed. The tonic effect of a local happening, which engages the attention of the community, on the aged who are roused to a stronger interest in current affairs is often quite salutary. They thus have something to think about, to talk about. They are taken away from the past and again are in the living present. The aged woman rarely becomes as gloomy and depressed as the old man. She has a place in the activities of the household which can never be a part of a man's life. When through age a man's occupation is gone it is difficult for him to adjust himself to the idleness that follows and to make that leisure a source of happiness rather than of unavailing regret.

An Italian Prophetess

Le Cri de Paris.

SOME days ago there died at Viterbo, in Italy, Sister Maria Bendetta, born in Rome in 1836. She entered the Order of Bernadines at the age of 21, after having refused a brilliant marriage. In 1861, when only 25 years old, she was struck by paralysis and since that time deprived of the use of her limbs, was confined to a bed of pain. She was a friend of Queen Margherita, of Italy, who often visited her in the convent of Viterbo. Sister Benedetta predicted to her the assassination of her husband, King Humbert. The Roman people accorded to her the gift of clairvoyance and there are legends to confirm this gift. She announced the earthquake of Messina, the tragic death of the Grand Duke Serguis of Russia, the dangers that pursued Alfonso XIII. at Paris and Madrid, the defeat of the Turks at Tripoli and the shipwreck of the Titanic. She depicted in advance the catastrophe of the war in the Balkans and prognosticated the vicissitudes that have come to Bulgaria. Her last words, it is said, revealed some tragic happenings which are now awaited with much anxiety. The Italians are superstitious. Now it is proposed to organize a pilgrimage to Viterbo which will rival the most famous of such occurrences.

Little Causes of Big Wars

By Albert Payson Terhune

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A Squabble Over a Cask of Water That Led to Three Wars.

SAILORS from two ships landed at a seaside spring one day late in the thirteenth century. One band of sailors was English, the other Norman-French. The men had rowed ashore to fill water casks.

The English and French had long hated each other. And now, when each band claimed the first water cask that was filled at the spring, there was a quarrel. There was plenty of water for all. There was plenty of time to fill all the casks needful to stock both ships. But the hatred of the two bands for each other blotted out all sane reasoning.

Hot words over the cask's possession led to blows. In a few minutes the two gangs of sailors were pummelling each other all over the beach. Then knives were drawn. A French sailor was stabbed to death. His comrades ran for their boat, piled aboard and rowed out to their ship.

Mad for revenge, the French ship's captain attacked the first British merchant vessel he chanced to meet. He seized its owner—a peaceful old London merchant—and hanged him from the yard-arm. To add to the insult to the British nation at large, he hanged a mangy dog alongside the Englishman.

Instead of wiping out a grievance by this abominable act, the captain had merely started a long and bloody conflict. For the story ran from one English waterside tavern to another, and every English sailor seemed to think it his bounden duty to attack the first Frenchman he met.

Soon there were free fights between channel ships. Crews of other nation's vessels joined in the wholesale quarrel, Dutch sailors siding with the English and Italian crews with the French. Commerce was halted and channel and sea were given up to a series of nautical battles.

The climax came in 1293 when 80 English ships entered a harbor and there attacked and smashed a Norman-French fleet 200 strong.

The king of France demanded satisfaction for this. King Edward I. of England was also lord of the French duchy of Guienne. France demanded that Edward do pennance for his sailors' violence by giving up Guienne for a period of 40 days. Edward consented, but at the end of the 40 days France utterly refused to return the forfeited duchy. Edward raised an army and crossed to France to win it back.

As soon as Edward was out of the way revolutions burst forth in Scotland and Wales. Hence he had to check the French war after a few unimportant battles, make a truce with the king of France and (losing all present hope of recovering Guienne) hasten back to the British Isles and cope with his rebellious subjects there.

Thus the quarrel over the cask of water led not only to a war but indirectly to three wars—in France, Wales and Scotland. It had another and more far reaching result. For the English people protested against the heavy taxes needful for keeping up these wars. They declared through certain nobles that a king had no right to involve his nation in war for the sake of his own glory and then expect the people to pay the bill.

The upshot of this protest was a law making it impossible henceforth for an English king to raise money for any purpose without the full consent of the people's representatives in parliament. It was a mighty triumph for the plain people. They won more thereby than could have been gained for them in a dozen spectacular wars.

Sunday School

THE CLASSIC OF NEIGHBORLINESS

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 18th Is: "The Good Samaritan."—Luke 10:25-37

By William T. Ellis.

Petrified phrases form a large part of common speech; everybody uses the words "good Samaritan," but few who do so understand their real point. A man is not "a good Samaritan" when he helps a member of his own lodge or church, or an old friend, or a fellow townsman, or one of his own kinfolk. He is worthy of praise when he does this, but he is not in the good Samaritan class. That title is reserved for the Irish who help Italians, for the Jews who are kind to Russians, for the British who deal tenderly with Germans, for the Californians who succor Japanese, for the Texans who serve Mexicans, for the Protestants who play brother to Roman Catholics, for the white men who minister to the negroes, and for all others who give friendliness where unfriendliness might be expected.

The whole point of this story is that an alien did a good deed to a hereditary enemy who despised him. It was no mere kindness of man to man, of friend to friend. The good Samaritan stands as the type of those who go outside their own crowd and their own natural sympathies and their own racial group to do a kindness to the needy. For "the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." The poorest Jew counted himself better than the greatest Samaritan The latter was of mixed heathen blood, and so was disdained and despised. But when a Jewish wayfarer fell among thieves on the Jericho road his own nationals, the priest and the Levite, both of whom should have worn the spirit of "noblesse oblige" on their hearts, passed him by in selfish unconcern. And the "foreigner," the "heathen" Samaritan gave instant, efficient and continuous help to the man who was down.

Getting Bigger Ideas.

This is a good story for these times. For ours is the century of cosmopolitanism. We are learning the lesson of world-brotherhood. The basic human ties that underlie all national or racial groupings are understood as never before. We are shaping our international relations and our Christian civilization to that ideal. When north mid-China was starving, a few years ago, and the prosperous Chinese themselves were heedless, it was the people of the United States and Canada who sent the relief which broke the famine. So today this western world is hearing the cry of starving Albanians and Bulgarians. The earth is full of the good Samaritan spirit in this year of our Lord, 1914.

Indeed, so generally accepted is this principle of everybody's duty to help the suffering anywhere that it is hard for us to catch the radical note in the beautiful story that Jesus told. To His hearers it was a remarkable tale, and almost incredible. That an outlawed Samaritan should be merciful to a Jew, who, in strength might have scoffed or spit at him, was not easy to believe. The teaching of the parable has made such progress among men that to us it is the natural and reasonable procedure that every human being in real need should receive succor. The plight of the Jews in Russia, of the blacks on the Congo, of the Christian Koreans in prison, of the slaves on the cocoa plantations, all evoke a swift answer from the heart of the twentieth century.

Even farther yet has the Good Samaritan idea, as Jesus set it forth, made its way in the world. Today we perceive that suffering, destitution, or need of any kind, has a real claim upon the race. War itself, cruel and antiquated as it is, recognizes the rights of the wounded of the other side; and Japan cared for the Russian wounded. An accepted principle of this Christian age is that the world owes its help to every man who is down. The social service conception rules civilization. The scorn which the gentle tale of Jesus heaps upon the priest and the Levite falls straight upon every man or woman today who refuses to be a helper of his fellows.

The Pettifogging Lawyer.

The immortal story was born of the heckling of Jesus by a lawyer. The discussion had been of eternal life—that is, of life which partakes of the eternal qualities in its character as well as in its duration. Obviously, mere prolongation of existence is not enough to make heaven. This lawyer wanted to be a son and inheritor of eternal life. He asked Jesus how.

A Socratic answer was returned. What say the Scriptures? The lawyer was a good one—of course, the law in which he was versed was the sacred law, and not the civil—and he made answer according to the eternal principle: Love God and love your neighbor. That was easily answered. Ah, how simple is the saying of a creed! We are glib in religious affirmations. This lawyer, though, had not sounded the depths of the teaching of the life-loyalty that is first of all given to a sovereign Jehovah; and that expresses itself in tireless service of humanity. So he was disconcerted by the terse retort of Jesus, "This do and thou shalt live," thus stressing the doing of the Word, rather than the reciting of the formula.

True to type, the quibbling lawyer sought a technicality. He was really more interested in justifying himself than in learning the truth. He cared more for his own reputation than for any new knowledge. So he thought to wiggle out of the dilemma by the evasive question, "Who is my neighbor?" I know that style of person; so does every reader. He thinks that to be able to discuss social questions is equivalent to doing social service; that criticism of the preacher is a satisfactory substitute for church work; that to be posted on current issues absolves one from actual ministry for mankind.

On the Road of Thieves.

That lawyer's quibble brought forth a revolutionary principle of neighborliness, and a literary classic. For Jesus made answer in the story of the Good Samaritan, a deathless parable which has been a well of knowledge and inspiration from which preachers and teachers beyond any man's numbering have been drawing for nineteen centuries.

No other book has so many internal evidences of genuineness as the Bible. Thus, this little story tells how the traveler "went down" from Jerusalem to Jericho. Those of us who have been over the road know how he "went down," a descent of almost a mile in a short journey of 20 miles. Jericho lies in the deepest depression of the earth's surface, which is the valley of the Dead Sea.

That difficult road has been, by one of the strange persistences so common in the Orient, a resort for thieves from time immemorial. Only recently have the Turkish soldiers made it reasonably safe and forced the line of outlawry to the Jordan River. Every hearer of the story, as Jesus told it, recognized the appropriate setting of the incident on that lonely and dangerous road; which now, however, is safely traveled by hundreds of pilgrims every year. A rest house and souvenir shop today stand on the reputed site of the scene.

Typically Oriental, too, is the eagerness of the priest and the Levite to avoid entangling themselves in the scrape. "Don't mix up in the other man's trouble," is the selfish rule there. In China they will let a man drown rather than try to succor him. A rare Samaritan was the hero of the parable, to take personal responsibility for the stranger in trouble, and put himself to inconvenience and expense. I met a young American Jew at Jaffa once who took exactly this same sort of care of a poor old woman whom he met in the steamship office, eager to get to Alexandria. He was a modern improvement on the priest and the Levite.

The parable points the truth that life is won by deeds of kindness. To have life which is fullness of experience we must give of ourselves to other lives. "A man's life consists of the number of things to which he is alive." A wealthy western business man boasted to me recently that he has never been a hundred miles from his native city; and he has no interests except his business of making money. Poor fellow! I pitied him more than any beggar I saw on his city's streets. He cannot see why it is that his business is slipping away from him; he is losing money, and his soul is like a shriveled pea. He has missed life. Had he been wise enough to give, he would have been able really to live. The niggardly, self-serving, self-engrossed life misses even the little goals at which it aims. The Good Samaritan way is the way of wisdom, as well as of helpfulness. Altruism is a workable philosophy.

SHE WAS A GOOD FIGHTER

Tribute to Miss Couzins, Spectacular Figure in Woman's Revolution.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Phoebe Couzins has had a good deal of rather spectacular notoriety in the last two generations, not all of which has been of the most enviable sort, but she was the impersonation of a new era in the fact that she was the first woman in this country admitted to the bar. Many of our readers can remember the excitement caused by this modern Portia who managed to get a license to practice but not many patrons. It seemed to conservative men and women that the foundations of society were shaken and the nation on its last legs when such a thing was possible. In these days woman lawyers are so common as to cause no comment whatever.

When Miss Couzins entered the profession the sphere of woman's usefulness was almost entirely restricted to the home. Even to be a woman author was considered indelicate, or at least unfeminine, and the writer was looked upon as a sort of sociological freak. Women were expected to bake and sew and sweep, to nurse the sick and do washing, and occasionally to teach school, but anything else was forbidden save under the stress of circumstances. During the civil war many young women were employed as clerks to take the places of the men in the field. Even United States Treasurer Spinner was thought to have gone too far when he admitted to his department widows or other dependent females whose wage earners had fallen in the field. The deluge did not come for a dozen years later.

Nowadays the name of self-supporting women is legion. We are told that too many of them are compelled to work, that their appearance in the labor field has lowered the wages of men so that many of them cannot afford to marry. This may be true, but no one has pointed out any way in which the ancient regime may be restored even if it is desirable to do so. Phoebe Couzins was one of a group of women who fought for a larger sphere of activities for their sex and won under great handicaps. Few of that original band of primitive militants appealed to the chivalric side of man's character. They were dogmatic, determined, resourceful. They were the advance guard, and not many of them gained any of the substantial rewards which have fallen to their quiet sisters who have reaped the fruits of the labors of others.

VARIETIES

Massachusetts in 1913 grew tobacco valued at $1,218,060.

Missouri's 1913 corn crop is valued at $175,000,000.

The forests of Florida contain 175 kinds of wood.

The first Alaskan gold discoveries were made in 1896.

Chinese bought one million Bibles the first six months of last year.

Great Britain in 1907 produced 24,674,170 gallons of apple cider.

Ottawa (Ontario) observatory is to have a 73-inch telescope.

In the British Museum there is to be seen the first envelope ever made.

California has 130 mountains. Twelve are more than 14,000 feet high.

There are about 100,000 timber workers in the state of Washington alone.

Germany produces about 32 per cent of the world's potato crop, Russia 20.2 and the United States 5.9 per cent.

Twenty-one women are employed as railway brakemen and 10 as baggagemen in the United States.

Granulated glass is being tried as a preservative of the surface of wood in England with much success.

There is today on storage in the United States 263,786,070 gallons of whisky, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in 10 years.

More than twelve million American women are affiliated with societies for mission work in foreign fields.

Germany is exporting to New Zealand "American" lamp chimneys that are made in Germany. They are sold as of American make.

At the beginning of last year there were in this country in actual operation 7,397 national banks, representing a paid in capital of $1,046,012,580.

Free readings for the blind have been instituted by the Chicago public library. One hundred and fifty women have volunteered to act as readers.

The products of the Klondike are shipped almost entirely to this country, the Canadian government levying an export duty of 2½ per cent.

Farm hands in Bombay, India, are engaged usually by the year, and receive $6.50 to $12.50 per annum, with board and lodging and clothing worth $1.50 to $3.90.

There is promise of a large turpentine industry in the American west and southwest, the raw product being supplied by the resinous gum of western yellow pine.

Christmas cards were first printed in London about 70 years ago, but did not become popular until 20 years later.

Sawmill waste of Douglas fir, of which an enormous quantity is found in the westernu forests, is being used to make paper pulp by a mill at Marshfield, Ore.

Shells with a detonating force sufficient to wreck an aeroplane within 100 yards of where they explode have been invented for the German army.

One hundred men took part in a municipal game hunt in Platteville, Colo., to destroy animals which do damage to crops. In all, 1,085 animals were destroyed, including 13 varieties from magpies to muskrats.

A New Jersey violinist who lost his right arm in an accident invented an artificial member of steel with which he is able to play his favorite instrument.

Co-operative stores, owned and managed by natives, are fostered wherever possible in Alaska by the United States bureau of education for the natives of Alaska.

The United States forest service collected 40,000 pounds of tree seed last year for use in restoration work. The total area reforested was about 30,000 acres.

Nearly 700,000 pounds of olive oil were extracted from Spanish olives last year. Much of this oil goes to Italy to be re-exported thence to other countries as Italian oil.

It is believed that previous to civilization baldness was unknown among American Indians. The uncivilized Indian apparently is yet free from pellagra and almost immune from cancer.

At present Uncle Sam has on hand a stock of about 1,000 torpedoes, while each of the principal foriegn governments has from 6,000 to 10,000.

Not many years ago Russia was a strong rival of the United States in the production of petroleum. Now the Russian empire yields only about 68 per cent as much oil as California alone, and not much more than Oklahoma.

The last year the revenue cutter service saved 327 persons from death or peril, took 264 persons off shipwrecked vessels, destroyed 31 derelicts and saved other derelicts to the value of $18,000.

A German chemist at Hanover has succeeded in making hard coal out of the elements of which the coal in mines was formed. His estimate is that it took 8,000,000 years for this coal to assume its present condition.

An ear of corn which, for 28 years, hung on the wall as an ornament in the home of Frank Stoner, in Belvedere, Ill., is to be tested, and if it is found that the kernels will germinate the seed will be planted next year.

There is always a censor at the German court dances who watches the dancers, and if anyone is awkward or unacquainted with the steps he is notified that he will not be invited again unless he learns to dance better.

According to estimates there are 37,000 electric vehicles in use in the United States, of which number about 25 thousand are pleasure cars and 12,000 commercial vehicles. Chicago holds the record with 2,850 vehicles, New York, with 2,000, comes second, and Cleveland, with 1,800, comes third.

A shipbuilding slip is maintained in connection with the high school in San Pedro Cal., where, under the practical instruction of a nautical architect, the students learn how to build a boat, make and place the engine, and launch and run the craft.

A civil war veteran living on the Pacific coast has acquired great skill in making bows for archers. For these he looks for yews which grow always at an elevation of not less than 5,000 feet. With one of his bows a deer was killed at a distance of 62 yards.

It is reported in the London Times that the government of Tunis is about to establish a reserve to give refuge to the rapidly disappearing fauna of that country. It will include about 4,000 acres of wild, mountainous country and an adjoining marsh of 5,000 acres.

The people of the United States paid more than $6,000,000 for mineral water in 1912. New York leads in the number of springs, quantity of water, total value of table waters, but ranks seventh in the value of medicinal waters sold. Indiana takes first rank in the value of medicinal waters sold and is third in total value.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

COMMON SENSE IN CONDUCT

By Martha Holden.

"Good horse sense," my grandmother used to say to me, "is worth more than book knowledge." It certainly is a saving quantity at times when education falls, and it is a quality worth cultivating. We all know the man or the woman who, whether educated or ignorant, seems to have the grace to do or to say the right thing at the right time. This is probably what is meant by the old-fashioned term "good horse sense"—the instinctive knowledge of what to do. Kind-hearted people with generous impulses toward their fellows are apt to possess this quality. It cannot thrive well in a petty nature, that is alive to fancied slights, or filled with petty strifes and envyings.

Therefore, common sense is a splendid basis for the structure of manners which all young people should seek to build.

We are not living in the courtly days of punctilious calling, or of straight-laced decorum, but even now how we appreciate the girl who has common sense enough not to cross her legs, and show her ankles while entertaining men callers; common sense enough not to chew gum in any public place, nor to stand on street corners talking to boys.

I have just received some questions from a fifteen-year-old girl.

1.—What is the proper thing for a boy to say to a girl when he wants to take her home from church or from a party

"May I have the pleasure of seeing you safely home," or "May I have the honor to escort you," or whatever occurs to him that suggests a refined request, worthy of the girl on whom he is willing to bestow his time and attention.

2.—Should the boy ask the girl if he may go into the house, or should the girl ask the boy?

The girl may invite the boy in if the family are at home, and it is not after ten o'clock at night.

3.—Is it proper to remove your gloves when refreshments are being served?

If you intend to partake, certainly. Long gloves need not be removed; the hand may be slipped out and the glove inserted into the cuff. Common sense will serve here. Sometimes one, sometimes both hands are bared; usually one the right.

4.—Should a boy call any evening of the week?

Any evening agreed upon by himself and the girl and her parents, but not every evening.

5.—What is the proper thing for a boy to say when he meets a girl in the street and wants to take her to the theatre?

It all depends upon the time, the place and the girl. Presumably he would say: "Have you an engagement for next Monday night? I should like to have the pleasure of taking you to see"—(naming the play and the theatre). If accepted, he says when he will call to take her, at which time the common sense girl will be ready.

6.—Should a good girl of fifteen go to drive with a boy of sixteen?

No, unless they are of a party, and then not at night, and never with two boys, as has been asked.

7.—Is it proper for a boy to kiss a girl when he leaves, after bringing her home from a party or any place else?

In the name of common sense and refined womanhood, NO!

Here are some good general rules of etiquette recently published in the Cyclopedia of Social Usage, by Helen L. Roberts:

"A man who is not a host when introduced to a woman waits to see if the lady offers her hand before extending his own. And she of the gracious manner always does so where a gentleman is presented to her. Involuntarily she also offers her hand when introduced to one of her own sex, unless the stranger is obviously her elder, or a person who observes the most reserved stateliness of manner.

"A woman always rises to acknowledge an introduction to one of her own sex or to her host. If a young lady or a man is brought up for introduction to a matron well past her youth, the elder woman does not rise, nor does a woman of any age rise in acknowledgment when a man is presented to her, unless she is a hostess, or a gentlemen of very distinguished position, or a very elderly person.

"At the opening of a new social season calls are made without reference to visits and hospitalities exchanged in a foregoing season.

"A man allows the woman in his care to enter the street conveyance ahead of him, but he tries, if possible to precede her from the car, and stands by its step, his right hand offering support at her elbow as she descends.

"As a rule, when Mrs. A—— gives a reception with her husband, she does not use the at-home formula, but orders the engraver to say that Mr. and Mrs. John A—— request the pleasure of your company, etc.

"For every cover a name-card is requisite when the dinner company includes more than six persons.

"A controversy still wages among observers of elegant table manners as to the advisability of lifting food to the lips on the convex or concave side of the modern four-pronged fork. In England, among well bred folks, the fork is always held in the left hand and with the aid of the knife in the right hand, food is placed on the back or convex side, of the fork prongs, then dexterously lifted to the mouth. In no circumstances is the knife laid by and the fork passed from left hand to right, as is the custom in the United States among essentially dainty eaters, in order that the food may be lifted shovelwise; that is, in the concave side of the prongs. Both methods of procedure display merits and disadvantages, and either method of handling the utensil may be rendered graceful enough if the fork be held firmly by the handle and not gripped in the fist."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

**Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.**

FLOWERS IN WINTER

I have been a reader of The Blade for many years; in fact, my father began taking it about 1885, so I have been familiar with it ever since I was a little girl. Then when my father went on to the better country last year I began taking it. Long ago I belonged to the M. G. R.'s and even had a story or so on the Children's Page, but it is a good many years since I've written. I do enjoy the Peace Page greatly and think it improves constantly.

I live in beautiful southern California, by the sea in the old mission town of San Buenventura. It is a beautiful little home town, picturesquely situated on the hills and looking over the Santa Barbara channel to the islands purple in the distance. To the east there is always a beautiful view of a deep, graceful curve in the beach where the waves break madly on stormy days and where lazy rollers gently glide in on balmy ones. The old mission built here in 1782 is still in use. Our town is a "dry" one, having been so with brief intervals for 5½ years, and in September of last year we had a sweeping victory which we hope will prove permanent.

The climate is delightful, being so equable and of course our gardens are a riot of blooms the year around. Begonias grow rank and tall, fuchsias are small trees seven feet tall with trunks five inches in diameter, and geraniums, if let alone, grow into a tall jungle, quite unmanageable. Roses bloom the year around and now our gardens are fragrant with violets, narcissus and heliotrope, while gorgeous poinsettias flaunt their crimson glory on every street. This is a lovely country and a most productive one. Lima beans are our great crop and only Madagascar excels us, while lemons, oranges and olives are shipped in large quantities. Oil is found in great abundance and borax is mined in the far mountains.

I am deeply interested in child care and training for I have two little ones of my own to care for, and nothing else seems more worth while than their wise upbringing. Especially am I interested in sex hygiene and emphatically think the revelations pertaining to this belong to the parents. But oh! How we need to prepare our own selves in order to instruct purely and wisely. I hope to see more mother letters and may come again if this proves acceptable to our Martha.—Mrs. E., California.

Let us have more mothers' letters, as Mrs. E. suggests. Mothers need each other, and problems of the home brought to our page may be helpfully solved by wise and praying mothers.—M. H.

THE BLIND SEE

There have been some correspondents writing about success. Now to the boys and girls, I will say do you wish to be successful? Then observe and keep through life the following rules which I give you and success will be yours. First, see to it that all your objects of life, your purposes and motives are absolutely pure in the fullest sense of the term purity. Second, let your aim be perfection, and don't say "I can't" without a due effort. Be courageous, and energetic, work diligently and constantly to attain to that high standard. Third, let the word of God be your daily companion, counsellor and guide, and the meditations of your heart, the words of your mouth and all of your acts of life measure up to the divine standard. If these rules are lived out through life then I guarantee the highest type of success.

I was born and reared of poor parents, and to this time have had no experience in knowing what it is to be rich in this world's goods and notwithstanding the fact that I have not seen a human face for twenty-one years, being deprived of natural sight, yet I think that I have greater enjoyment than some of those that are making such great strides for wealth and while I am without natural vision, thanks be to God, I am not without spiritual sight and those who are without spiritual sight are afflicted with a greater blindness than I. My greatest ambition in life is to preach the gospel which thing I try to do, and I have a Bible for the blind and God blesses me with the sense of touch which I employ in the reading of his precious word daily.—J. W. Stewart, Wilbur, W. Va.

Here is a letter that I know we all appreciate: it is written by a blind man, who has the vision splendid, and whose happiness far exceeds that of the sightless ones who see. Mr. Stewart will enjoy letters from the Peace Page readers.—M. H.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM

As I am one of the boys who left the farm, I have been very much interested in the discussion of the question. To the city man this may be a problem, but when we look at it from the boy's point of view it is easy to understand. Boys, as well as men, look ahead and contemplate the future. Now the first question to be considered by the boy is: "If I decide to stay on the farm, whose farm will I stay on?" The boy has no farm and nothing to buy one with. True, his father may own a good farm but he wents to keep that himself, and ninety-nine cases out of a hundred could not be induced to deed the boy as much as one acre to build a house on.

To rent: On this proposition it would require capital to buy an outfit. The boy lacks the capital. To rent and let the farmer furnish the outfit, the boy must wait nearly a year for any returns on his labor, and when the land owner gets his share there would be but little left for the boy. So there is but one thing for the boy to do, and that is leave the farm.

Sometime I will give my ideas how the boys could be kept on the farm if there seems to be any that are interested in that side of the question.—O. P. McN., W. Va.

We shall be glad indeed to know how to keep the boy on the farm. Please write.—M. H.

DAYS IN OLD VIRGINIA

After reading The Blade forty-five years I will write my first letter. I live on the north side of Clinch Mountains in Virginia, where the land is steep and rich. I was born on Christmas day, in the year of 1843. The country was thinly settled then, the men cleared the land and fenced it. They raised corn, rye and potatoes. It was a good place to raise hogs, as the great oaks and chestnut trees most would fatten them in the fall. They would go wild, and the men would hunt them out of the mountains. There was plenty of deer, wild turkeys and some bears in the mountain. The men generally hunted two or three months out of the year; they used old-fashiond muzzle loaded flintlock guns; meat and cornbread was their main living. Of course we had plenty of vegetables and fruits; it was the best apple country I ever saw. The nearest railroad was about 150 miles away. The store goods had to be hauled on wagons and we did not get much. We could not sell turkeys or chickens or eggs. What we mostly traded on fur skins, there was a small river where we would catch small fish and shoot wild ducks.

I will now give you a sketch of what woman's work was. The sheep were sheared, they must wash wool, pick it, card it by hand, spin it on a little spinning wheel; then they wove the thread into cloth which made the winter cloths; they also raised flax, cleaned it and spun it, and made linen cloth for summer; they would sit up nights and spin. There was no cooking stoves; they did their cooking on the fireplace. We seldom saw any coffee. We had plenty of sugar of our own make from the sugar trees; we had plenty of honey as it was a good place for the bees. All the people seemed to be happy and satisfied, I believe more so than they are now.

If this does not find the waste basket I may write again and tell you how we live now, since the "Yanky" has come with his money and bought thousands of acres of coal land, and working thousands of men. No scarcity of store goods now; railroads all around, too.—J. A. B., Virginia.

Don't wait forty-five years before writing again, as we should all like to hear how your locality has changed. With all the money and prosperity, are the schools better, are there libraries or lectures or chautauquas?—M. H.

Our Correspondents

I live in the mountains of Pennsylvania. Mansfield, where the state normal school is located. Have traveled some. Lived in St. Petersburg, Fla., three years, and now own property there. Expect to go back some time in the future to the sunny south. Am a young bachelor 51 years young. Would like to exchange post cards and hear from people from other states. I will come again with a short interesting letter on the sunshine city of St. Petersburg, Fla.—E. A. Spaulding, Mansfield, Pa.

Let us have the "sunshine" letter as this is the right season for it.—M. H

B. L. S., Tenn., writes of the splendid eyesight of his mother, aged 86, who reads constantly without glasses.

If L. W. H., N. Y., will send addressed envelope the Adam and Eve poem will be forwarded. It it too long for the corner.

Please send Bivins' Halloween to Mrs. F. Irene B. Wooden, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

Send at once if possible The Price Is Paid to Mrs. E. G. Shaw, Union City, Mich.

Rev. Harlin Patton Hall, Mesa, Ariz., asks for Elijah in a Chariot of Fire.

Tell the lady who asked for help for her broncial trougle to get a tanned muskrat hide and make a protector for her breast. Make it as high to the throat as can be made, the fur side to be worn next to the body. This I have known to cure the asthma in both children and adults. I think any other short fur would do if muskrat can't be had.—Merry From Ohio.

Will you please tell me whether it is customary for a graduate of a high school to present to the boys who are members of his class a graduation picture and, if so, should it accompany another token or in itself be a sufficient gift?—Ignorant Graduate, New York.

It seems to me that the graduation picture would be a suitable and sufficient gift.—M. H.

Can some one produce the verses protraying a sentinal on picket, where comrades before have been shot by some enemy creeping upon them and this sentinel hardly expecting to escape the same fate, gives expression in part to these words:

O Death, thou silent mystery,
All in vain we seek thy
Awful veil to penetrate,
Whether thou lead us hence
To joy or pain.

Further along he thinks he hears the foe creeping upon him and fires and when the struggling ceases, he tremblingly investigates and finds he has shot a calf.—J. W. Strong, Clinton, Mo.

Kindly send poem directly to Mr. Strong.—M. H.

Please send the poems, The Liberty Bird and the Prisoner of Chillon, to Mrs. J. B. English, New Albany, Pennsylvania.

POEMS WANTED

For I've Grown So Used to You.
When First I Vowed My Love.
Col. Ellsworth.
Shaking of the Hand.

Reduced to 49c

Order today this great special offer and save one-half. Handsome linene skirt, new advanced Spring style for only 49c prepaid by parcels post. Our tremendous early purchases enable us to offer hundreds of wonderful bargains like this one. See them—write now for our big style book of men's, women's and children's clothing—mailed free.

Regular $1.25 Value

This beautiful skirt will be one of the leading styles for Spring. Four gores insure perfect hang, fit over hips and around waist. Fashionable girdle top extends one inch above waist line, is finished at back with very neat trimming of white two large pearl buttons. Visible fastener at side effected with four large pearl buttons. Stylish and neat patch pocket, trimmed with large pearl button. Launders beautifully. Furnished in 22 to 30 inch waist measure, front lengths 37 to 44 in. with deep hem. Colors white, natural linen and Cadet blue, state size of waist measure. Order by No. 49c 4012AS. Price postpaid, only

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MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

**Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.**

Object of the M. G. R.: **Mental, moral and social improvement.**

A TRIP TO WEYMOUTH

I wonder how many of our readers have heard of Weymouth, New Jersey. It is a town in the southeast end of the state, amid a large tract of timber that is known as the Deer woods. There was at one time quite an enterprise here, as there is a large body of water. Several mills were built and run by water power; a flour mill, two saw mills and two paper mills; also a store, a blacksmith shop and forge, all owned and run by the Colville family. That was 50 years ago and these mills are now only ruins. I had all my life a great desire to see this old place as it was the birthplace of my father and here was his mother buried; the one whose name I have always born, but my grandmother died when my father was a boy.

It was a delightful auto ride of 30 miles through the country and the weather was fine and we found the place and saw the old ruins, the brown stone walls were still standing. So were the tenant houses and most of them inhabited, although I could not see how any person could subsist in such a wilderness. We did not see but one wild animal and that was in captivity and muzzled, it was a Silver gray fox. There is at large a black fox that hunters have not yet been successful in capturing. We saw a spring of water that was bubbling up so freely it needed at the rear an 8 inch water pipe to carry off the overflow. The spring was inclosed on two sides and overhead with mason work and down in the water the side hung with snow white moss three inches long. We walked all around the ruins and in one spot was sand as white as snow and pebbles as large as bird eggs and white as chalk, they were so plentiful I gathered some as a memento of my trip.—Mrs. B., N. J.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS' FLOWERS

Many changes occur in the course of time. The old fashioned perennial flower gardens of our grandmothers have passed away with the stately forests of 30 years ago. Beauty smiled there in fragrant bloom and in gay colored flowers from early spring till late autumn. The fragrant peonies, spicy May pinks and sweet June roses were succeeded by the tall hollyhocks. And the stately sunflower and dahlias and the less brilliant asters of autumn glory bloomed till the frost king stilled the vigor of their life and turned the forest verdure to hues of gold. But the old gardens have passed away with those that loved them. The plowman often rudely desecrates the sacred plot where the patient housekeeper of long ago cherished the aesthetic sentiments of her day. Surely the patient toil, exemplary lives and aesthetic ideals of our grandmothers should not be forgotten. For their respect we should cultivate the flowers they loved. The honeysuckle's sweetness and the morning glory's beauty awaken retrospective thoughts and we see the pioneer cabins in the forest and brave women upholding the love of the beautiful and in the midst of many dangers establishing the perennial flowers that yet survive about the old homesteads.

So the old-fashioned flowers are dear; sweet sentiments cluster about them; for they seem to greet us from the days of the spinning wheel, the tallow candle and the fireplace.—W. E. U., Ohio.

A LONG WILL

I have played the part of a silent member of the M. G. R. as my grandmother has taken The Blade a year and past and sent in several subscriptions and renewal of ours. I would not do without The Blade; it certainly does educate one to read it on most everything. My work is inside work, making swings, both porch and lawn. This country is hilly, with some good bottom and rolling lands. Madison is 23 miles south of North Vernon on the Ohio river. Just before reaching Madison you go down a long, steep hill, one of the longest in southern Indiana. Speaking of why boys leave the farm. Here the farms are neglected by a great number, who do not encourage their boys financially, or otherwise, to see really how profitable farming has become to many. The father sets a poor example if the son is educated and sometimes he is not, he will sum the situation up as farming is a failure.—Young Workingman, North Vernon, Ind.

A MONTANA COWBOY

My old home is 27 miles north of Toledo and that is why I am interested in the home paper. I have been all over the northern part of the good old U. S. A. and as far south as W. Va., and Kansas, and from New York to Washington. I have not seen much of the world, but a little of the U. S., and will say there is not any more money in the west than in the east working out, but you can start on a smaller amount in the west than in the east, if you can stand it. There is nothing to go to to spend your money here, unless you drink and gamble it away. I have been here almost four years now, and intend to stay one more, if all goes well. Cowboys are all right in their way, but if the girls knew more about them they would not like them so well. The prairies are very nice for a year or so, but soon get old to people that are used to trees. I know I would give a lot to have just one tree to look at and enjoy. I have over 200 started on my ranch, but they are very small yet. If any one wishes to write me they can address Lock Box 115, Galata, Mont. I would be pleased to hear from any of the M. G. R.'s through the paper or by mail, as it is very lonesome out here in the winter.—Starlight.

FROM SASKATCHEWAN

I am 20 years old and live in South Central, Saskatchewan, Canada. I have been here but a short time, and formerly lived in Grand Rapids, Michigan. This is a prairie country and there are no trees for miles around and I have not seen one for four months. The chief crops raised here are wheat and flax.

Nearly all of the people here are homesteaders and I am one. I have filed on a quarter section and am now homesteading. We live on a high hill and can see for miles around in any direction. I can see Rosetown, 25 miles away, on a clear morning. I worked on a threshing outfit this fall; we were on from Sept. 17 till Oct. 21. We threshed out about 20,000 bushels of grain. We worked from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. The grain here in this country is drawn from the field and threshed instead of being stacked first. I would like to exchange cards with the boys and girls and will gladly answer all.—Edwin F. Strong, Lock Box 12, D'Arcy, Sask., Canada.

A TEACHER

I live in Braxton, the middle county of West Virginia, two or three miles from the village of Frametown. Frametown is situated on the beautiful Elk river, which the Shawnee Indians called "Tiskelwah," meaning "river of fat elk." Hence its name. We have an R. F. D. route through this part of the country and get our mail every day. Two railroads go through Frametown, and there is a network of telephone and telegraph lines in Braxton, so we are not an exclusive people at all. I am teaching school this winter and board at home. This is the second year I have taught and I think teaching is a good profession. However, it has its "ups and downs." I have 29 pupils and attendance is fine. What has become of Florida Old Man? He used to be the "star" on the Peace Page. Mississippi Sunflower, where are you? Have you been taking boat rides? A. F. L., Denver, I would like to know your real name. I like to read western letters and have several relatives in some of the western states.

How many M. G. R.'s are contemplating going to "Golden Gate City" in 1915, to the fair? I think I'll go, if nothing happens. While there is so much interest about keeping the boys on the farms, some one "auto" say something about keeping girls on the farm, for they leave the farms about as much as the boys do.

Myrtle Whytsell, I read your letter and enjoyed it very much. We are not so far apart, living in the same county. Did you attend the teachers' institute at Sutton last summer? Two of my uncles fought in the late civil war on the southern side. One of them was known to the soldiers as "Stump."

My birthday will be Jan. 22, and I'll be 18 years of age. Wonder how many of the M. G. R.'s can claim the same date as their birthday?—Eunice Mabel Given.

Let us have a letter from Florida Old Man, and from Mississippi Sunflower. We want the pioneer Merry-Go-Rounds to return.—M. H.

CHEER-UP ROW

Johnnie E. Bowman, Duff, Ind., is a five-year-old cripple who would enjoy cards.

Arlena Goodman, Lansing, N. C., is a crippled girl of 14 who would enjoy cards.

Mrs. J. H. Mack, Westfield, Pa., sends thanks for letters and cards received. She is entirely helpless.

I have been an invalid more or less for 25 years, and for amusement I would suggest the following proposition. I want every reader of the Blade to write me a letter, and the person writing me the best constructed letter, as well as the most interesting one will receive a prize of $1. The spelling, penmanship will be taken into consideration as well as the composition. Each letter must not contain more than 150 words. The contest will be open one month. Now pitch in boys and girls and do your level best, and this will serve to bring out your scholarly attainments. Direct your letters to Clayton Keith, Irasburg, Vt.

P. S.—The person sending in the best letter from each state of the Union will receive a reply to their letter.—C. K.

Some time ago through the columns of the Peace Page I asked for a remedy for asthma. About the first of this month you printed two answers for the same from Indiana and also California. Have used them and obtained excellent results. Best I ever received. Thanks to you all for the good you have done.—Archye L. Fox.

Grandmother McNall wishes to thank the Peace Page readers for cards and letters. She received 200 cards and letters, a book and handkerchief for which she is very grateful; they help her while away the weary hours. She says tell them she is well and proud that she has so many Peace Page friends. She says she can't answer all.—M. E. E.

I have been an invalid for 35 years. I try to live a Christian and cheerful life and I want to thank the readers of the Toledo Blade for the shower of nice cards they have sent me. Wish I could see them all and speak face to face. May the Lord bless and keep us all safe to meet in heaven is my prayer. Please come again; it gave me joy.—Sarah P. Edwards.

I am a shut-in, being helpless from rheumatism. I have not walked a step for seven years. I have a loving daughter who cares for me.

Mrs. L. G. S.'s letter did me much good. I should like to hear more from her. I can only get out doors about five months of the year, but I try, in my wheel chair, to get around and do what good I can.—Capt. C. W. F., 383 34th street, Milwaukee, Wis.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

**All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.**

From Oregon.

I live in western Oregon, am 14 years old, and my hobby is milking cows and horseback riding.

I have been a subscriber to the Blade for a month and like it fine, especially the Peace Page.

I have three pets, a calf, a dog and a cat.

I live on a quarter section of good farming land in the Willamette valley. Our farm is a mile and a half from an office and one-half mile from a Corvallis & Eastern railroad station.—Rosie J. Scheele, Blodgett, Ore.

A Young Traveler.

I live in a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, in the state of Indiana. We have been taking the Blade for quite a while. I love to read the Peace Page with all of its good letters. I am a stout, romping boy of 16. My parents are dead and I have to make my own way in this world.

When I was past 14 years of age I ran away from my uncle, who treated me worse than he did his dog.

I will not go into details about my trip, but three months later I found myself in the state of North Dakota. I was homeless penniless and had very few clothes. While I was standing on a street in a little town named York, a kind hearted man came up to me and began to ask me questions about where I lived. I told him my story from the time my father died up to the present. Then he asked if I would like to work for him. I told him I would like to, as I was out of a home and money. He took me out to his ranch and said "You are going to be my young cow puncher." I worked for this man for three long years, yet all the time I longed to see my old home town. About one month ago I came home. I had not let any one know where I was. Imagine everybody's surprise when I came home! Not many people knew me, for I had grown in health and strength. When I came home I had $356, with which I will buy a team and wagon and work at public work.

Would like to exchange letters or cards with any of the Blade girls and boys.—Grant Moore, 712 East Twelfth street, Bloomington, Indiana.

Sunny Tennessee.

I live in Sunny Tennessee. It is said to be the garden spot of the world, we have most all kinds of grain raised here.

My father has been taking the Blade for over a year, it is my favorite of all the papers we take. You can guess I turn to the peace page first.

I go to school at Tusculum, and am fourteen years old. I will correspond with all the girls and boys of the peace page.—Gladys Reeser, Greenville, Tenn.

A Storm.

I seldom see anything from the old North State, especially from the eastern section near the Atlantic ocean. I live within four miles of Pamlico Sound and within about 40 miles of the Atlantic ocean. The dangerous Cape Hatteras is about 40 miles from my home. This is the most dangerous cape on the Atlantic coast, the most dreaded by mariners. The surface is flat and low, so we are subject to the tide water from the sound. On the third day of September last we had one of the most terrific storms that ever visited this section. The wind blew from the northeast until the sound was blocked with water, then changed to southeast and brought the salt tidewater over us from five and one-half to seven feet. The wind blew a terrific gale, houses were swept away, crops destroyed, stock drowned. While we have these disadvantages, in other things we are blessed; our waters are teeming with fish, while the bottoms of bays, creeks and sound are covered with oysters of the finest kind and ducks and geese abound. The land is very fertile, producing fine crops. I am 14 years old and live on a farm. Am studying photography and have a camera.—F. A. Spain, Jr., Hobucken, N. C.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Ada M. Drew, Glover, Vt., has five horses for pets, and a colt, Lady Maude, whom her father expects to break to the saddle, that Ada may ride. Ada's hobbies are kindness to all dumb animals and horseback riding. She is 12 years old.

Zella Pafford, Marion, Va., also has the horseback riding hobby. Everyone tells their hobbies, so here are mine: music and reading good books. I would like to shake hands with M. B. Long, of N. C., also "Cousin Martha" and all The Blade boys and girls. I wonder if I have a twin in the Peace Page? My birthday is the 26th of April. I will be 16 years old. I have a cook book, a riddle book and book of poetry, all cut from the Peace Page. I have no brothers or sisters at home, so you bet I get very lonesome some times. Would like to exchange cards with any of The Blade boys and girls.—Ina M. Chambers, Sharpsburg, Ga.

Wm. B. Peeples, Pomeroy, O., has a good little riding horse named Tina.

Hettie Nobles, Andover, N. Y., is in the sixth grade and goes to Junior League, never yet having missed a Sunday.

Alta Doty, Maple Hill, Kansas, says there are too few letters from Kansas boys and girls. She thinks Kansas is the best state in which to live. She likes Rough Rider's letter and would like to see Girl From North Carolina. Alta is 13 years old today.

We live on the Ft. Totten Indian reservation on my papa's homestead, near the banks of the Cheyenne river. My brother Leslie and I are just learning to skate. Why don't more North Dakota boys and girls write?

Mildren Beatrice Herrick, Platen, Pa., is 12 years old and has a birthday March 22. She and her mother live alone, her father having died last summer. Mildred has two pets, a dog named Ned and a bantam chicken named Beauty.

Ruth Chambers, Canton, N. C., is a prize winner at spelling in her school and likewise for three years' steady attendance in the Sunday school. She is 16 years old.

Julia Dent, Athens, O., will be 19 Feb. 22, and asks cards from all whose birthday is the same.

L. G. Mecklem, Stoneboro, Pa., has hobbies of working on the farm and hunting. He is 16, loves nature and the Peace Page.

Harry M. Knapp, Clarks Mills, Pa., is going away to school and would like cards from western and southern states.

Janie V. Sawer, Ingleside, W. Va., has a cat named Woodrow Wilson. She would like to write to boys and girls between 12 and 16 years.

POETS' CORNER

DRIVING HOME THE COWS

Kate Putnam Osgood, in Harper's Magazine.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows and over the hills
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! And his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening's work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow-swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun,
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp;

Across the river and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim;
Though the dew was on his hurrying feet
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchard sweet with apple-bloom;
And now, when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cool and late;
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming, one by one:

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass;
But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
An empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale from the crisping hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes,
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.

THE BLUE JUNIATA

Mrs. M. D. Sullivan.

Wild roved an Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the blue Juniata.
Swift as an antelope,
Thro' the forest going,
Loose, were her jetty locks,
In wavy tresses flowing.

Gay was the mountain song
Of bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the blue Juniata.
"Strong and true my arrows are,
In my painted quiver,
Swift goes my light canoe
Adown the rapid river.

"Bold is my warrior good,
The love of Alfarata,
Proud waves his snowy plume
Along the Juniata.
Soft and low he speaks to me,
And then his war-cry sounding,
Rings his voice in thunder loud,
From height to height resounding."

So sang the Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the blue Juniata.
Fleeting years have borne away
The voice of Alfarata,
Still sweeps the river on,
The blue Juniata.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE

President Wilson, when Governor of New Jersey in one of his speeches, criticised the song, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," calling it "silly," which provoked the following appeal from a "near-poet."—F. W. S. Mich.

O, Woodrow, spare that song,
Touch not a single line,
I've felt its comfort long;
Its memories 'round me twine.
It may not suit your taste
So cultured and so fine,
But do not be in haste,
To hush its notes divine.

My friends delight to sing
With me that song so sweet;
To us its tones still ring
Pure as the finest wheat.
To you, it "silly" seems;
To us, 'tis hard to beat;
We sing it e'en in dreams,
And wake its tones to greet.

It may seem obsolete,
To one of Alpine brow;
Nor even quite complete
Enough to suit you, now;
Yet, in time to come,
"Somewhere," your weary feet
May seek a rest and home
Upon that "Isle" so sweet.

Then, Woodrow, spare that song,
Touch not a single note;
Many have loved it long
And ready are to vote
That "somewhere" is not daft,
Nor "silly" does it float.
Though you at it have laughed,
We'll sing it still by rote.

Here is the song, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," which Mr. Wilson disapproved:

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song-birds dwell;
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

Chorus

Somewhere, somewhere,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere!
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere!

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done;
Somewhere the heart is stronger,
Somewhere the guerdon won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate;
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

THE DEPARTED FRIEND

Robert Louis Stevenson.

Though he that ever kind and true
Kept stoutly step by step with you
Your whole long gusty lifetime through
Be gone awhile before,
Be now a moment gone before!
Yet, doubt not, soon the season's shall restore
Your friend to you.

He has but turned a corner—still
He pushes on with right good will,
Thro' mire and marsh, by heugh and hill;
That self-same arduous way—
That self-same, upward, hopeful way
That you and he through many a doubtful day
Attempted still.

He is not dead—this friend—not dead,
But in the paths we mortals tread,
Get some few trifling steps ahead,
And nearer to the end,
So that you too, once past the bend
Shall meet again as face to face this friend
You fancy dead.

Push gayly on, strong heart! The while
You travel forward mile and mile
He loiters with a backward smile
Till you can overtake,
And strains his eyes to search this wake,
Or, whistling as he sees you thro' the brake,
Waits on a stile.

GROWING OLD

Robert Browning.

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be;
The last for which the first of life was made.

"Our times are in His hand
Who saith, 'A whole I planned,'
Youth shows but half.
Trust God, see all, nor be afraid."

Women Everywhere

Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from all sections of this great country, no city so large, no village so small but that some woman has written words of thanks for health restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No woman who is suffering from the ills peculiar to her sex should rest until she has given this famous remedy a trial. Is it not reasonable to believe that what it did for these women it will do for any sick woman?

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HODGDON, ME.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Maine.

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This Solid Oak Rocker is offered at a price you can easily afford. It is just a sample of the bargains to be found in our catalog, but as the quantity is limited, you must order direct from this paper on 30 days' trial. **The Entire Frame** is built of selected solid oak, nicely finished in a rich shade of golden with a high gloss. Front posts are extra broad and massive, terminating at the foot into neat carved claw feet. Notice the rich dragon head design carving on the posts. The arms are very broad and shapely.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

MARRIAGE LAWS

Please give the marriage laws of the United States.—W. L. C., Collison, Illinois.

Marriage between whites and persons of negro decent is prohibited in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming.

In most states which have laws concerning marriages without the consent of parents 21 years is the age for males; in California, Delaware, Idaho, and North Dakota, 18; and in Tennessee, 16. For females, 21 years is the age in Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Kansas, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; 18 in all other states having laws except Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maryland, New York, Tennessee, in which it is 16 years, and California and North Dakota, 15. In Illinois and Kansas common law marriages are null and void.

PHILO JUDAEUS

Kindly give some information about Philo Judaeus.—L. P., Mederville, Iowa.

Philo Judaeus, the Jewish philosopher was born about 20 B. C. and died not later than 54 A. D. He went to Rome in 42 A. D. as one of a deputation from Alexandria to the emperor Caligula to persuade him to release the Jews from the obligation of adorning the imperial statue. He was the oldest of five deputies. This and the fact that he visited Jerusalem and belonged to a wealthy family, is nearly all that is known of his life.

BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

I would like to have some information about the battle of San Jacinto. —A. C. C., Montrose, W. Va.

San Jacinto was a notable battle of the Mexican war that decided the independence of Texas. It was a desperate engagement between a Mexican force of 1,600 in command of Santa Anna, and of 783 Texans led by Sam Houston April 21, 1836. The Mexicans were defeated and utterly routed. The scene of this engagement was on the banks of the San Jacinto river, 17 miles southeast of the present city of Houston.

CANADIAN BOUNDARY

Please describe the boundary line between the United States and Canada. —R. G. D., Elgin, Mont.

The boundaries separating Canada from the United States are to a great extent meridans of longitude or parallels of latitude. Between Canada and Alaska, beginning from the north the boundary follows longitude 140 W. from the Arctic ocean to Mt. St. Elias, within 20 miles of the Pacific, from which point it is an irregular line running about parallel with the coast around the heads of all bays and inlets of the sea at a distance of 20 to 30 miles inland. It reaches tidewater again at the head of Portland channel, down which it passes, terminating in the Pacific ocean. All the islands of the coast south of latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes belong to Canada as far as the southern extremity of Vancouver Island. The international boundary begins again in Juan de Fuca Strait. It takes a devious course from Vancouver Island to latitude 49 on the coast of the continent and then follows the forty-ninth parallel as far east as Lake of the Woods. A water boundary here begins, up Rainy River and its headwater series of lakes, cutting across the height of land to another series of lakes and following Pigeon River to its mouth in Lake Superior. From this point the boundary is the chain of Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to its intersection with latitude 45. The line now follows a more or less arbitrary course along the forty-fifth parallel for some distance, then rising irregularly to the north almost to latitude 47-30, then down the upper course of the St. John river, then due south to the St. Croix river, which it follows to the Bay of Fundy.

WEST VIRGINIA REPRESENTATION

Please give the names of West Virginia's representatives in congress.—A. N. K., Moundsville, W. Va.

The senators from West Virginia are William E. Chilton and Nathan Goff. The representatives are J. A. Davis, Democrat; W. G. Brown, Jr., Democrat; S. M. Avis, Republican; H. H. Moss, Jr.; Republican; James A. Hughes, Republican; Howard Sutherland, Republican, representative-at-large. The state has eight electorial votes. The names of the members of President Wilson's cabinet were published December 18.

PELLAGRA

Will you kindly give what information you can concerning the disease known as pellagra?—L. W. C., Orlando, Fla.

The dreaded disease called pellagra is common in northern Italy, in the south of France, in Spain and in countries further east in Europe. It begins with an eruption on the skin, which breaks out in the spring, continues till autumn and disappears in winter. It affects those parts of the body which are always exposed to the sun and air. The disease is accompanied by lassitude, melancholy, moroseness, and not seldom by suicidal mania. With its progress and duration the disease becomes more aggravated, with shorter and shorter intervals in winter. At length the surface ceases to clear itself and becomes permanently enveloped in a thick leprous crust somewhat resembling the dried and black skin of a fish. By this time the vital powers are reduced to a very low ebb. The victim loses the use of his limbs, especially of the palms and soles. To these severe afflictions are often adde strange hallucinations. The disease, when advanced, takes the form of many other maladies, such as tetenus, convulsions, epilepsy and dropsy, the patient being at last reduced to the appearance of a mummy. It is mainly confined to the poor residing in the country districts and is seldom seen in very young children. The cause of the disease is traced to the eating of altered maize in which putrefaction occurs during the warm season.

MADSTONE

Please tell something about madstone. —W. D. A., South Whitely, Ind.

Madstone is a vegetable substance or stone which when applied to the wound caused by a mad dog is said to prevent hydrophobia. The most famous one in the United States is owned by the descendants of a family named Fred in Virginia. It is about two inches long by one inch broad, and about half an inch thick, and is of a chocolate color. When applied to the wound it adheres until the poison is absorbed, when it drops off. It is then soaked in warm milk or water for a time, and when removed the liquid is found to be full of a greenish yellow scum. There are said to be three authenticated madstones in the United States.

JOHN BUNYAN

Please give a sketch of the life of John Bunyan.—G. C. B., Troy, Idaho.

John Bunyan, the celebrated English writer, was born in England in 1628, and died November 30, 1688. Being the son of a tinker he received a meager education. When a youth Bunyan adopted his father's occupation, but in 1644 he joined the army and served for two years as a soldier. In 1653 he joined a nonconformist body at Bedford, whither he removed probably two years later. In 1657 he was apopinted a preacher by his coreligionists and as such traveled all through the midland counties. Because he was a nonconformist he was arrested on the authority of statutes against this religion, and was imprisoned for a period of almost 12 years, at the end of which those statutes were suspended. In 1672 he was licensed to preach by the crown, and during the remainder of his life was a pastor of a nonconformist congregation at Bedford. His great work, The Pilgrim's Progress, was written by him during his long imprisonment.

NO NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

What are the national holidays, if any?—C. E. K., Steel Run, Ohio.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In its second session the Fifty-fourth congress passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and with this exception there is no statute on the subject of the public holidays. The proclamation of the President designating a day of thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in the territories. The different state legislatures, however, have passed acts making legal holidays in their own states.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. B. S., Lincoln, Vt.—The population of greater New York in 1910 was 6,501,178; of Chicago, 2,185,283; of Philadelphia, 1,549,008; of Buenos Ayers, according to American consul report in 1911, 1,326,994.

P. J. T., Kenoir, Tenn.—A description of radium was published in the Question Bureau of December 11, 1913.

W. H. P., Summerfield, Ohio.—A biography of Winston Churchill was published January 1, 1914.

E. W., South Whitely, Ind.—We can give no biography of Ada Jones.

E. K., Hartsburg, Ill.—Illinois has 29 electoral votes. The names of the members of the President's cabinet were printed December 18, 1913.

A Startling Offer $1.00

Exquisite Dress Waist of Shadow Lace Over Net

This stupendous bargain alone will cause thousands to wonder how we can make such offers. And our big Fashion Book contains hundreds more just as remarkable. Write for it now. Every page crammed with the most wonderful offers you will hear about this season. Don't wait. Send your name now.

For only $1 one of the newest spring blouses—a price that has never been equaled by any house. Pretty new drop shoulder waist made of good quality shadow lace over a net foundation. The neck is finished in the new Medici fashion with knife plaited frill which is continued down the front of waist. The new vestee effect is formed by double links of net. Fastens in front with five washable crocheted buttons. A neat veining joins front and back at the shoulder. Full length sleeve is trimmed in drop shoulder fashion and a neat veining joins the net sleeve to the waist. Cuff is trimmed with knife plaited frill. A novel feature is the lingerie ribbon band drawn around the waist and attached to the net foundation. Send for this waist. If you don't think it is worth $1.50 send it back and we will return your money. Sizes 32 to 44 inch bust measure. Color white only, with blue lingerie ribbon band. Order by No. 2218AE. Be sure to state size. Postage prepaid. Our special price. **$1.00**

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CONGRESS PUTS ON ITS OVERALLS

Lawmakers Get Back to Work After the Holiday Season.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Congress got back to work again today after a holiday play spell. In the house, promptly at noon Speaker Clark dropped his gavel, and a similar scene was enacted in the senate with vice president Marshall in the chair. Fresh from a vacation which followed nine months of tariff and currency work, members of both houses returned refreshed and ready for work at a new point in the Democratic administration.

For the first time since President Wilson ordered the special session last April, congress was without the overshadowing influence of any single dominant issue such as tariff or currency reform, to be fought out to the exclusion of other business.

As a result, the work of the next few months in national legislative halls is expected to cover a wide range of subjects. Anti-trust legislation remains as an important factor in President Wilson's legislative program, that must be considered by congress, but it will not displace other important legislation, as did the bills for tariff and currency revisions.

Four general subjects will embrace much of the work of senate and house during the coming months. They are:

Control of trusts and monopolies, including legislation to prevent cold storage manipulation, unfair price cuting, and other abuses directly affecting retail business.

Rural credits, and other legislation directly affecting farmers and land owners, such as good road improvement and federal aid to vocational and agricultural education.

Strengthening of the national defense, through measures such as the "volunteer army bill," already passed by the house; the Hay bill to create a new aviation division in the army; the Padgett bill to put the naval militia on a war footing; the Hobson bill for a counsel of national defense; and the general administration program for a two battleship addition to the navy.

Passage of the annual appropriation bills, carrying more than $1,000,000,000 for support of the government, and containing many items of general legislation that must be fought over in house and senate.

Aside from those general subjects, congress will take up early in the session the settlement of labor problems of far reaching importance. Members of both houses have announced their plans to call for federal investigation of the strike in the Calumet copper mining region and the forcible removal from Michigan of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners.

Kaual, Hawaiian islands, has 27 open-air schoolrooms in regular use.

KEEP UP DESPITE THE PARCEL POST

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Varied effect of the competition of the parcel post on the business of the express companies was disclosed recently in reports of these concerns made to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It appears from these reports that the parcel post has not proved the staggering blow to the express business that was expected a year ago. Of the eleven express companies doing business in the United States, six show a substantial increase of earnings in spite of the competition. Of the five big companies two gained and three lost business. The Adams company showed the largest increase and Wells-Fargo the greatest decrease in revenue.

Changes in Three Months.

The reports made to the commission are for the business of July, August, and September, 1913. The revenue of the companies for this period and the increases and decreases as compared with the identical period in 1912, which was before the establishment of the parcel post, follow:

		Increase.
Adams	$8,678,527	$213,997
Northern	960,116	22,607
Great Northern	957,275	4,777
Scuthern	3,299,112	9,577
Canadian	598,398	34,586
Canadian Northern	344,559	24,061
Wells Fargo	8,156,711	*514,288
United States	5,271,372	*69,705
American	11,371,533	*66,184
Globe	222,920	*39,744
Western	231,115	*20,247

*Decrease.

Forced to Decrease Rates.

Undoubtedly the competition would have made greater inroads upon the business of the express companies had not the latter generally reduced rates and changed their methods of operation so as to meet the demands of the public.

Then, too, much of the business which has gone over to the government consists of the unprofitable long hauls, while the express companies have retained a large proportion of their profitable short haul business.

With the increase of the limit in weight and decrease in rates being inaugurated in the parcel post, however, the express companies will be compelled to reduce their rates still further or suffer the loss of considerable business.

OHIO'S COAL OUTPUT GREW

Amount Produced in 1913 Was 34,500,000 Tons.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Ohio produced a slight excess of coal in 1913 over the output of the year before, according to the geological survey report made public today. The survey regards it as a little remarkable considering the "untoward influences" under which mining was carried on in the state last year. The total production was 34,500,000 short tons.

"In the late spring the mining operations were adversely affected by the unprecedented flood which tied up transportation and put the coal mines out of business for about one month," says the survey statement.

"Later in the year, as if to make up for the excess of water during the spring, the Ohio valley region was seriously crippled by drought, and the water supply in Ohio was deficient during September, October and November."

FREE ASTHMA CURE

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 614 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas, manufactures a remedy for asthma in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1 bottle by express to anyone who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures, and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge. —Advertisement.

SOLD STORAGE EGGS AS FRESH

New York Dealers Are Fined $100 for Offense.

New York, Jan. 10.—A fine of $500 was imposed today on the James Van Dyk Co., egg dealers, on their plea of guilty to selling cold storage eggs as fresh. It is the first conviction of its kind in this state. The action was brought by the state deaprtment of health which has been conducting a crusade against the practice of misrepresenting cold storage products.

BOY SCOUTS FOR JAPAN

New York, Jan. 10.—Prof. K. Yoshida, of the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, is here to study the boy scout movement, with the idea of introducing it to the youths of his own country. Yesterday he called at the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America and also at the New York city council, which is under the supervision of Lorillard Spencer. Prof. Yoshida will remain here about three weeks.

CURRENCY LAW SIMPLE ENOUGH

It Is Designed to Avert Panics and to Help Business.

Cleveland, Jan. 12.—The federal reserve act, which is the new banking and currency law of the United States is designed to benefit the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer and the workingman, writes Herbert Rosenthal, financial editor of the Plain Dealer, in a simple explanation of the new currency law designed for the average reader.

The law should benefit the merchant, manufacturer and farmer by making it possible for them to obtain, at all times and at moderate cost, cash and credit sufficient for their current legitimate business needs. The law should benefit the workingman by making industry free from money panics.

When business men and bankers, alarmed for any cause, materially diminish the credit which they normally furnish patrons, and when business men, bankers and the public hoard money in safe, in vault, in teapot, a panic exists.

The federal reserve act contemplates prevention of panic, by making credit at all times reasonably available, and by increasing temporarily the amount of money available for circulation.

Times of business depression may come and go, but the credit facilities and money of the country are to be made adjustable to current needs, so that in time of business quiet the country, calmly and with confidence in its resources, will await the turn to better times.

Cash in 29,000 Banks.

Cash now lies scattered in the 29,000 banks throughout the United States. A substantial part of this cash will be gathered up and concentrated in eight or more new banks, not exceeding 12, which will be central reservoirs of cash. These institutions will be called federal reserve banks.

On the principle that in union there is strength these federal reserve banks will hold cash for other banks. They also may become the depositories of vast sums of government money now held in the treasury in Washington.

The federal reserve banks, furthermore, will have power, under certain conditions, to have the government issue new money to serve their purposes.

Federal reserve banks, through all these factors, should be institutions rich in cash and in ability to furnish credit based on that cash. They will be able to furnish vast sums of cash and credit to the banks of the country that ally themselves with them.

The allying, or "member" banks as they will be called, will in turn be able to furnish cash and credit to the business community. These are the chief underlying purposes of the Federal Reserve Act.

How will the federal reserve banks amass the huge volume of cash they are to hold?

In five ways, among others:

First, they will sell their stock to prospective member banks to the extent of per cent of the prospective member's capital stock and surplus, and the federal reserve banks will demand gold and gold certificates (paper money backed by gold in the United States treasury) in payment for this stock. Only part payment need be made at the start.

Second, the federal reserve bank will receive from each member bank a sum of gold, silver or United States treasury notes (backed by silver in the United States treasury) to be kept constantly with the federal reserve bank as "reserve." The amount of reserve will vary with location of the member bank and the member bank's total deposits.

Get New Form of Paper Money.

Third, federal reserve banks will, under certain conditions, receive from the government a new form of paper money which they may circulate.

Fourth, federal reserve banks may issue bank notes based on government bonds held by the government as security, just as national banks do today.

Fifth, federal reserve banks can be made depositories of government funds, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

In these five ways, among others, the federal reserve banks will be able to obtain money. Vast sums of cash will be concentrated in them, to come out or to furnish credit at the call of legitimate commerce, industry and agriculture.

By what methods will the federal reserve banks furnish cash and credit to legitimate commerce, industry and agriculture?

Chiefly by buying from member banks commercial paper which evidences the cash and credit the member banks have furnished their customers.

In the ordinary course of affairs a small profit will be allowed member banks in the process of selling this paper.

What is commercial paper, and how do the member banks get it?

Commercial paper, as contemplated by the act, consists of promissory notes, drafts payable within a specified time, and similar paper received or given by a merchant, manufacturer or farmer in the course of his current business.

Here is a case: A dry goods merchant whose credit with his banker has been fully established needs $10,000 credit with which to buy spring goods in New York. He goes to his local bank, puts in his 90-day note for $10,000 plus 6 per cent interest.

He is immediately given credit for $10,000 on the bank's books and is termed a depositor to the extent of that amount. He may call for cash, or draw checks or drafts against his $10,000 account.

The deposits a bank may thus legally create are limited by law to a certain multiple of the cash it has on hand.

But under the new Federal Reserve Act the bank may transfer the dry goods man's note after indorsing it, to a federal reserve bank and can obtain cash therefor.

The member bank is thus equipped to extend further accommodation to its customers. In the process of paying cash for the note, the federal reserve bank will deduct interest in advance, will discount the note, but the interest rate will be less than the dry goods man must pay the member bank, and the member bank will make a little profit out of the entire deal.

This is only one of the various kinds of transactions by which federal reserve banks will, out of their huge cash resources, furnish cash and credit adequate to the changing current needs of the country's business.

Business in the United States and other highly civilized countries is done to a moderate extent on cash, but to a far greater extent on credit.

The volume of business in normal times is far greater than the amount of money in the country. Consequently, the amount of credit in normal times is far greater than the amount of money in the country.

Only a small part of the credit extant in the country is converted into money at any one time, and some is never converted, being offset by other credit.

Provide Constant Facilities.

Therefore, if the 29,000 banks of the United States, or such of them as cater to commercial customers, can be provided with constant adequate facilities for extending credit to legitimate business, and if that credit can be converted into cash whenever cash is due and desired, then money panics become a thing of the past.

If widespread business disaster should come to one section of the country, cash resources of any or all other sections of the country can be diverted to the stricken section under the vast power of the federal reserve board, the seven men who will control the system.

The very knowledge that under the Federal Reserve act, if it works out as contemplated and as hoped, reservoirs containing hundreds of millions in cash in every section of the country will be available for the aid of all sections of the country should alone instill confidence into the hearts of business men. Confidence makes business move.

Persia's foreign trade for the last fiscal year exceeded $87,702,000.

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Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this advertisement, as we are going to mail you a brand new pair of 10-karat, gold-filled, perfect vision glasses absolutely free, all charges prepaid, for you to try in your own home.

As soon as you get them we want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be, and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your Bible with them on, thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, without any headache or eye-pain, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your younger days; or if you are a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, they will help you to sight your gun as true as you ever did before in your life.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing or hunting and driving; indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway; then, after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is true, and if they really have helped you to read and sew or shoot and look off at a distance as well as it ever is possible for glasses to help you, you can keep the lenses forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Help Me Introduce Them

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you want to do me this favor just fill out the below coupon at once and this will entitle you to a pair of my "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me on seven days' free trial a pair of your 10-karat Gold-Filled spectacles complete with perfect vision, accurately ground and perfectly focused lenses all ready for use, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, silver-tipped, gold-lettered pocketbook spectacle case, and if I find that they really and truly fit me better than any I have ever had and that they are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then only pay you $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them (and I myself to be the sole judge) I will return you the frames and pocketbook case and keep the lenses without paying you one single, solitary cent for them, as you agreed to let me do, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Now take off your glasses and see

1 GIVE ME THE NUMBER OF THE SMALLEST LINE OF PRINT
2 YOU CAN READ BEST AT THIRTEEN INCHES
3 WITHOUT GLASSES. GIVE NUMBER.....
4 HOW MANY years have you used glasses?.....
5 HOW OLD ARE YOU?.....
6 NAME .....
7 POST OFFICE.....
8 RURAL ROUTE..... BOX No..... STATE.....

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We will send you, postpaid, 12 boxes of our famous *White Cloverine Salve*, also 12 beautiful Art Pictures, 16 x 20 in. Sell the *Cloverine* at 25c. each and give one beautiful picture *Free* with each box. Return us $3.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pairs) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains, nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Everybody buys after you show pictures—stores usually charge $1.00 each for them.

A doctor discovered "Cloverine." Millions using it for Cuts, Eczema, Catarrh, Colds, Piles, etc. We are reliable, this being our 18th year. You can also earn Watches, fine Jewelry, Bed Spreads, Blankets, Musical Instruments, Silverware. Large premium catalog. Be first in your town. Everybody buys 2 to 3 boxes. Our plan is the easiest—you will be pleased. Address at once.

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HENRY FORD SPLITS WITH HIS WORKERS

Head of Automobile Industry Outlines Plans for Benefit of All Employes.

Labor and its big brother, Capital, were brought into a state of excitement last week by the announcement of Henry C. Ford, head of the Ford Motor Co., of Detroit, that he would double the wages of his employes and share $10,000,000 in profits with them during the year 1914. Mr. Ford's plan of profit-sharing is outlined in the following statement issued by the Ford company:

"At one stroke it will reduce the hours of labor from nine to eight and add to every man's pay a share of the profits of the house. The smallest amount to be received by any man twenty-two years old and upwards will be five dollars per day. The minimum wage is now $2.34 per day of nine hours.

"All but ten per cent of the employes will at once share in the profits. Only ten per cent of the men now employed are under twenty-two and even every one of those under twenty-two will have a chance of showing himself entitled to five dollars per day.

"Instead of waiting until the end of the year to make a distribution of profits among their employes in one lump bonus sum, Mr. Ford and Mr. Couzens have estimated the year's prospective business and have decided on what they feel will be a safe amount to award the workers which will be spread over the whole year and paid on the regular semi-monthly pay-days.

"The factory is now working two shifts of nine hours each. This will be changed to three shifts of eight hours each. The number employed is now about 15,000 and this will be increased by 4,000 or 5,000. The men who now earn $2.34 per day of nine hours will get at least five dollars per day of eight hours.

"This will add to every man's wages of twenty-two years of age or upwards, without regard to the nature of his employment. In order that the young men from eighteen to twenty-two years of age may be entitled to a share in the profits, he must show himself sober, saving, steady, industrious and must satisfy the superintendent and staff that his money will not be wasted in riotous living.

"Young men who are supporting families, widowed mothers, younger brothers and sisters, will be treated like those over twenty-two."

Struggle for Place.

All week thousands of men struggled for a place in the line of men who hoped to find positions under Mr. Ford's plan of munificence. Squads of police were called out to preserve order among the struggling applicants, and fire hose had to be used to prevent a riot.

The plan of Mr. Ford is regarded as a death blow to the Industrial Workers of the World in Detroit.

Five Dollars the Lowest Wage.

Five dollars a day is to be the lowest wage paid any male employe of the Ford Motor company after January 12. What is characterized as the greatest of all profit-sharing plans ever adopted by any industry for the benefit of its employes is to go in effect on that day.

The Ford company will distribute a fund of approximately $10,000,000 during the coming year, this amount to be divided and added to regular salaries. The profit-sharing plan is to be permanent, the amount to depend on the company's earnings from year to year.

Instead of a minimum wage of $2.34 a day which now prevails, the figure will be five dollars. The only restriction is that the employe be more than twenty-two years old. If it is his duty to sweep the floor, he receives $30 a week. Not only will the workmen receive this $10,000,000 dividend which otherwise would have gone to the company's several stockholders, but their hours will be shortened from nine to eight, and a three-shift plan will be substituted for the present two shifts. The latter idea, said Mr. Ford, is to provide work for men now unemployed.

Over 26,000 Benefited.

Fifteen thousand men employed at the Detroit plant, 7,500 at branches and assembling plants in all parts of the world, and 4,000 men, which the company expects to employ before the profit-sharing system goes into effect, will receive the benefits.

About 300 women employed by the company will be provided for under an entirely separate plan, which is yet under consideration.

Mr. Ford, it is announced, has convinced himself the distribution of earnings between capital and labor is too uneven and adopts his system, despite the contention of economists that no one industry, because of the keen competition, can adopt so radical an innovation.

HOW MR. FORD'S PLAN STRIKES AMERICAN PRESS

Henry Ford's announcement of his $10,000,000 profit-sharing scheme had not the same effect upon all the newspaper editors of the country. Most of them looked upon the plan as simply the generous act of a simple-hearted man who has declined to forget that the distance between overalls and broadcloth is, in his case, very short. Others are interested in the possible economic and sociological results which are bound, they think, to follow. To still others, the announcement has come as a blow and they have frankly expressed their disapproval.

As an example of this last order, we may quote the New York Sun. "This is millenial of intention," says the Sun. "But is sweeping worth $5 a day and can any program of industrial justice be founded on an economic contradiction?" The editor makes it plain that he doesn't think the thing possible.

The New York Times elaborates its objections. "Serious disturbances in the automobile industry labor market will, of course, follow," the Times declares. "The Ford company cannot hire all the men, yet there will be unrest and dissatisfaction in the shops of other companies. Strikes are likely enough, and conditions of peace cannot be looked for until the equilibrium is somehow restored."

Yet in spite of its displeasure, the Times expresses admiration for an industry so young that any man, or group of men concerned in it can create wealth in such quantities that it can be given out in $10,000,000 allotments. "Possibly," it says, "an industry in so short a time may be exceptional to a degree which will permit the working out of the Ford company's profit-sharing scheme without accidents or set-backs. If so, it will be something new in manufacturing experience."

That newspaper believes that instead of "an extravagant distribution of earnings, the just and wise course would have been either to improve quality or reduce price." We find that opinion to be held by many other journals.

"Mr. Fords' confession of faith is almost as remarkable as the works by which he proposes to prove it," remarks the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. "It is an impressive confirmation of the optimistic opinion expressed regarding the business outlook by conservative men."

Continuing, the Telegraph says:

"But we should like to interpret it as an even more striking indication that big business intends to be more than negatively 'good'; that it intends to align itself on the side of the economic revolution at present quietly at work under the charter of the 'new freedom' being granted to the country in response to repeated but hitherto thwarted demands.

"This revolution is not going to be accomplished in a day or even in a generation, perhaps. Recruits to Mr. Ford's army will probably be slow in coming forward. There will always be skeptics. If he can help demonstrate, on a large enough scale, that what is added to the pay-envelope is going to be subtracted from the taxpayer—in reducing expenditures for the support of charitable and correctional institutions—the logic of the situation will carry its own conclusion and conviction with it."

The Chicago News is not troubled as to the developments of the Ford division of profits. It considers that the example "serves rather to point out a way to industrial contentment than to set a pace for other business enterprise." It believes that

"Wages and profit-sharing plans that give exceptional rewards to labor should result in the building up of a force of superior workers. By their well directed toil the efficiency of the Ford plant should reach a still lower cost of production, an increased output and still greater profits."

After praising the spirit of the gift and pronouncing it socialistic—meaning "dividing the wealth of society more evenly"—the Post-Standard, of Syracuse, N. Y., attempts to foresee what things will come about in the Ford plant and the Ford offices.

"That the act of generosity will have its embarrassments men at the head of the great enterprise know well enough. They expect, of course, to discover some varieties of embarrassment that they do not now foresee. Industrial enterprises attempting long steps in the direction of social reforms must expect some such difficulties as were experienced by Mr. Patterson of Dayton, just as countries which adopt far-reaching radical readjustments of wealth must expect what New Zealand is undergoing. Contentment is rare and when attained is short lived."

On the whole, the press of the United States — so far as we have been able to see it under the leisurely system of newspaper mail delivery carried out by the government — seems to hold the Ford profit-dividing plan in the light of a lordly gift, rather than that of an economic explosion.

FORD WAGE INCREASE CAUSES BRITISH SENSATION

London, Jan. 8.—Nothing in the recent history of industrialism has stirred such widespread interest throughout Great Britain as the report from Detroit that the Ford Motor Co. has decided to distribute $10,000,000 among its employes in a profit-sharing enterprise. The dispatches were given prominence in all the leading newspapers in the large industrial centers, and there is considerable editorial comment. Moreover, the Ford plan is the subject of wide discussion by leaders of capital and leaders of labor, and it has served to foment in a large measure the discontent to which the rank and file of British workers have been giving expression.

The tenor of editorial comment is to the effect that the American captains of industry bid fair to lead the world in recognizing the importance of labor, and this is pointed out as the most potent remedy for industrial unrest in all countries.

General discontent throughout England is made the basis of extended reviews of Mr. Ford's action, and in the ranks of labor there has arisen a sharp tendency to repudiate their representatives in parliament and their established leaders.

Newspapers commenting editorially on this phase of the situation, boldly declare the legiti mate answer to "Larkinism" to be an earnest effort on the part of industrial captains to put themselves in sympathy with the workers, to understand the conditions under which they labor, and to eliminate from these conditions all deep-seated and superficial causes of discontent.

Added zest is given to the cry all over England that leaders in and out of parliament have proven inefficient in their efforts to keep the price of labor abreast of the cost of living, and the matter of housing also is given considerable attention.

One feature of the Ford plan that is being given great attention is the announcement of a minimum wage scale of $5 a day.

OTHER AUTO MAKERS SAY THEY CAN'T IMITATE FORD

New York, Jan. 10.—The wise interest displayed in the plan announced by Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co. of Detroit, to distribute $10,000,000 annually among his 26,000 employes, so that no workman will earn less than $5 a day for an eight hour day, led to the procurement from manufacturers in this city and in various parts of the country and labor union leaders their opinions of Mr. Ford's program.

In the main the questions answered were regarding the effect of Mr. Ford's profit sharing and minimum wage plan will have upon the general business of manufacturing, whether or not other motor car manufacturers are likely to adopt the Ford plan, and whether or not the plan is likely to cause labor unrest.

The manufacturers agree substantially that Mr. Ford occupies a peculiar field and is able because of immense profits to practice business philanthropies that are impossible for other manufacturers who must meet competition that does not menace Mr. Ford. The manufacturers are in practical agreement that the Ford plan is not possible for them.

In this city, in Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and other manufacturing centers, approval of profit sharing by employes was found, however, and many employers expressed the hope that Mr. Ford's program would be successful.

Labor union leaders expressed enthusiastic approval of the Ford plan and expressed the belief that Mr. Ford would benefit in a business way through his liberality.

BARBER TELLS FORD HIS SCHEME SOUNDS "FISHY"

New York, Jan. 9.—Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co., arrived in town yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Ford and registered at the Hotel Belmont. The first person to discuss with him the Ford plan for profit sharing with its employes was a barber in the Belmont shop who had no idea of the identity of the youngish looking man in the chair.

"Did you hear about the $10,000,000 that the Ford company out in Detroit says it is going to divide with its workmen?" the barber asked.

Without waiting for a reply, he continued: "It sounds pretty fishy to me. These people who have $10,000,000 aren't dividing it with employes or anybody else. But there may be some truth in it at that. I've got a brother working in another automobile concern in Detroit—he's a designer. He writes me that he knows Ford and that Ford will do what he says he'll do. So maybe it's all right, but it certainly sounds fishy."

The Belmont is filled with automobile people, come to attend the Grand Central palace show, and the barber had picked his topic of conversation to fit the occasion.

"I work out in Detroit, too," Mr. Ford replied, "and right in the Ford Works and I know Ford well enough to know that he will put the plan through," he replied without a smile.

Mr. Ford told with considerable glee of his encounter with the barber when a Detroit Free Press man asked him for an interview later in the afternoon. "I told him I worked in the Ford plant—and I do—and hard," he said, with a smile.

ONLY DETROITERS TO BE HIRED BY FORD

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 9.—To halt the rush of men from all parts of the United States seeking jobs in the Ford Motor Car plant, where laborers will receive a minimum of $5 per day, the corporation declared today that at least for the first year, none but present citizens of Detroit will be employed to fill 5,000 places now open.

BRICKS HURLED IN FACTORY RIOT

Thousands Angry When Turned Away From Ford Motor Plant.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12.—A crowd of men, estimated at 10,000, seeking employment this morning at the plant of the Ford Motor Co., started serious rioting, when they were told, after they had stood in the freezing cold for several hours, that work could not be given them today.

An officer was knocked down, his clothes partially torn off and bricks and other missiles were hurled through the windows and doors of the factory. After a fire hose had been turned on the crowd, the rioters were dispersed. Five arrests were made.

The efforts of a policeman to turn the crowd away from the factory doors started the trouble.

"We can't stand here and freeze to death," shouted some of the leaders, and a concerted rush was made toward the building entrance. Several hundred managed to get inside the plant before the trouble makers were under control. The thermometer registered nine degrees above zero and many of the men had been standing in line since long before daylight.

Announcement by the company of a $10,000,000 profit-sharing distribution among its employes in 1914 has brought thousands of employment seekers to the plant during the last week, but the first serious trouble was experienced today. The profit-sharing plan went into effect today.

This Woman Holds Down $7,500 Place

New York, Jan. 10.—Dr. Katherine B. Davis is the first woman to hold a commissionership in the government of this city. She has been appointed commissioner of corrections by Mayor J. P. Mitchel. Miss Davis is a prominent woman's suffrage worker.

FARMERS MUST OWN UTILITIES

Gleaners Urged to Purchase Elevators, Creameries and Telephones.

The result of the biennial meeting of the Ancient Order of Gleaners in Toledo was the re-election of all old officials with the exception of chaplain. H. I. Zimmer of South Bend, Ind., will again head the organization as chief gleaner for two years.

George I. Strachan, Ionia, Mich., is the vice chief gleaner, and Mrs. Ella Munn, Grand Ledge, Mich., is the new chaplain. New officers in the supreme council are: Treasurer, J. M. Early, Catro, Mich.; conductor, J. Floyd McKinstry, Grant Park, Ill.; inner guard, H. H. Hough, Ottokee, O.; outer guard, William Harris, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and John Livingston of Detroit, chairman of the supreme council.

Holdovers from the election two years ago are: Grant Slocum, Detroit, supreme secretary; Joseph J. England, Catro, Mich., and Frank C. Goodyear, St. Louis, Mich.

The report of the officers of the supreme council was particularly gratifying to the delegates, financial reports giving the assets at more than a half million dollars, with all completed claims and emergency loans paid.

Fred R. Marvin, head of the federation plan, explained to the delegates from Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois the methods used in Michigan, where the association has made its greatest gains. In these states, and eventually in every state, the farmers propose to establish the Michigan plan of the farmers owning the grain elevators, creameries, milk depots, telephones and warehouses. The slogan of Mr. Marvin is: "From a commercial standpoint the farmers must hang together or they will be hung separately."

FUNGUS FOR A CURE

New Way Found to Treat Diphtheria.

New York, Jan. 10.—Dr. L. L. Ten Broeck, of Minneapolis, in today's issue of The Medical Record, gives an account of a new method of treating diphtheria. He relates his experiences in implanting in the throats of patients suffering from it a fungus which multiplies rapidly and destroys the germs responsible for the disease.

The fungus is said to be harmless and to do its work rapidly. It is called the achlia muscaris and is described as a thallophytic fungus. The qualifying adjective is derived from two Greek words thatos, a green twig, and phyton, plant.

Destroys Bacilli.

"Achlia Muscaris," says Dr. Ten Broeck, "possesses the power of destroying bacilli diphtheriae in culture and in the throat.

"It is applicable in all stages of the disease and seems to give speediest results in the earliest cases.

"There are grounds for believing that a throat in which this fungus is growing is soon shorn of its danger of contagion even if the diptheria bacilli are still harbored.

Alone Curative.

"If this fungus possesses strong bactericidal properties," says Dr. Ten Broeck, "it ought to prove itself curative unaided by other means. Anticipating the clinical tables it may be said that the fungus seems to remove membranous anginas of various origin. Given a case of membranous angina not seriously sick enough to demand immedaite antitoxin it is apparent that the fungus can be inoculated and be doing its work many hours before the diagnosis has become established. When there was at the same time a clinical improvement that one by practice can detect, we felt justified in the face of a favorable outlook to let the case progress without other treatment. These cases form the most striking demornstration of the action of this fungus."

MAYO INDORSES USE OF RADIUM

New Treatment for Cancer Spoken of by Famous Rochester Surgeon.

New York, Jan. 10.—Indorsement of the radium treatment for cancer, together with the hope that it would prove efficient, was expressed yesterday by Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn. Dr. Mayo was president of the board of regents of the American College of Surgeons.

The radium treatment, Dr. Mayo said, "was still in an experimental stage and has not been tested often enough nor long enough to warrant unqualified indorsement." While in hundreds of cases, he said, it had shown favorable results, thousands must be treated successfully before the treatment could be pronounced generally effective.

Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, also here to attend the regents meeting, expressed views similar to those of Dr. Mayo, adding that "it is safe to say that radium will cure the majority of cases of surface cancer."

Dr. Mayo sounded a warning to the public not to stampede to the radium treatment as a sure cure for cancer. He cited instances of where thousands of sufferers had been disappointed when a much heralded cure proved of little value.

That radium should be admitted to this country free of duty was held in a decision of a board of United States general appraisers on an appeal from the action of the collector of the port of New York assessing a duty of 25 per cent, ad valorem, under the old tariff law as a medicinal preparation. The board reversed Collector Dudley Field Malone's tax and held that a broad construction should be given the provision for radium.

The importations consisted of radio-active water and bandages impregnated with a radio-active solution and radio-active preparations for use in the treatment of cancer of the stomach, acute arthritis and other maladies.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

HUERTA RULE IN NORTH CRUSHED

Villa Now Preparing to March His Army to South.

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 12.—Believing the retreat of the federal army from Ojinaga, Mexico, had completely crushed the Huerta government in the north of Mexico, General Francisco Villa today said he would begin tomorrow to move his army to Chihuahua, preparatory to his campaign southward.

Since nearly all the federals who were in Ojinaga have fled to the United States General Villa said he would leave only a few soldiers on the border near here. At Chihuahua he expects to have a force of 10,000 men from which to draw in attacks on Zacatecas, Aguas, Calientes and Guadalajara.

"The defeat of the northern division of the federal army leaves us concerned only with the south," said General Villa.

To Drive Out Others.

"The few remaining federal garrisons on the west and east coasts will be driven out by the rebel forces now surrounding them, Mexico City has always been my destination."

The little village of Ojinaga is a wreck from its recent bombardment, but General Villa has ordered it put in condition. According to General Ortega, no military executions have occurred.

Only 1,000 rebels occupy the houses. Others are scattered over the country on foraging expeditions. About 3,000 have already been sent toward Chihuahua.

United States Moves Refugees.

Major McNamee, commanding the United States troops, has received orders from Brigadier General Bliss at San Antonio to remove to the nearest railroad station all the federal soldiers and civilians now being held in Presidio. The crowd of more than 4,000 refugees and soldiers will probably march soon for Marfa, Tex., 67 miles over a mountain road. The refugees are to be put to work preparing their own camps.

INVESTIGATE ARGENTINE BEEF

American Packers Charged With Controlling Imports Under Tariff.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An extensive investigation has been begun by special agents of the department of justice to ascertain the extent of ownership by American packing concerns in the Argentine beef and cattle industry, and whether the American packing companies are interested in the present importations of beef from Argentina.

It was learned here last night that the attorney general also has asked the Chicago packing concerns for information regarding charges that they had practically nullified the free meat provisions of the new tariff act by monopolizing the space in the vessels carrying meat from Argentina to this country.

If the allegations of control by American packers of the South American supply prove true, the large packers will have a greater hold than ever on the meat food supply of millions of Americans.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 12. — Wheat opened sharply higher today on the cold weather and the advance in Liverpool. Northwest cars were again smaller. Reports from Argentina were that small shipments were arriving at the principal ports. It is expected, however, that increased shipments of new wheat will begin soon. The short covering in the early market placed the months on a firm basis. Cash wheat was up 1/4c to 99¾c, while May was up 3/8c to $1.04⅜.

TOLEDO.

Cash	99¾	....	....	99½	99½
May	1.04⅜	1.04⅞	1.04⅜	1.04⅝	1.04⅜
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	64¾	64½
May	67¾	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜
July	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	67
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41	40¼
May	43	43¼	43	43	42⅞
July	41½	....	....	41½	41¼
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.10	9.07½
Jan.	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.10	9.07½
Feb.	9.17½	9.22½	9.17½	9.17½	9.15
March	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.15	9.12½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63½	63½
Alsike—					
Prime	10.90	....	....	10.90	10.90
March	11.05	....	....	11.05	11.05
Timothy—					
Prime	2.52½	....	....	2.50	2.52½
Feb.	2.60	....	....	2.57½	2.60
March	2.62½	....	....	2.60	2.62½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	91¾	92⅛	91⅝	91¾	91⅝
July	87⅞	88	87⅝	87⅞	87¼
Corn—					
May	66¼	66⅝	65⅞	66	65⅞
July	65½	65½	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
Oats—					
May	40	40¼	39¾	39¾	39¾
July	39	39½	38¾	39⅛	38⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	21.20	21.15
May	21.45	21.50	21.40	21.40	21.37
Lard—					
Jan.	10.92	....	....	10.90	10.90
May	11.22	11.25	11.20	11.22	11.22
Ribs—					
Jan.	11.25	....	....	....	11.25
May	11.47	11.50	11.45	11.47	11.45

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88	87½
July	....	....	....	89¾	89¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88⅝	88⅛
July	....	....	....	90⅛	89⅝

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Butter steady; creameries, 25@32½c. Eggs higher; receipts, 3,772 cases; at mark, cases included, 27@31½c; ordinary firsts, 28@29½c; firsts, 31¼@31½c. Cheese steady; daisies, 17¼@17½c; twins, 16¾@17c; Americas, 17@17¾c; long horns, 17@17¼c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 50 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 63@65c; white, 65@70c.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 12—Flour, dull; spring patents $4.40@4.60; winter straights, $4.15@4.25; winter patents, $4.40@4.65; spring clears, $4.00@4.20; extra No. 1 winter, $3.35@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.15. Barring on the firm Liverpool cables, and a fall in temperature west caused a half cent advance in wheat this morning; May, 98¾c. Pork, steady; mess, $23.25@23.75; family, $25.00@26.00. Lard, short clear, $20.25@22.50. Beef, steady; $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, firm; middle west, $10.95@11.05. Petroleum, steady; refined New York bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay, quiet; standard, $1.02½; No. 1, $1.05@1.07½; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3, 80@90c. Hides, steady; Bogata, 29¼@30½c; Central America, 29½c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@29c.

Raw sugar firm; Muscovado, 2.73@2.76c; centrifugal, 3.23@3.26c; molasses, 2.48@2.51; refined quiet; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.30c; XXXX powdered, 4.20c; powdered, 4.15c; fine granulated, 4.05c; diamond A, 4.05c; confectioners A, 3.95c; No. 1, 3.90c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Jan. 12.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 38@38½c; prints, 39@39½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34½@35c; process, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; fancy dairy, 30@30½c; packing stock, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 19@19½c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy, 18@18½c; choice, 17@17½c; brick, fancy, 18½@19c; choice, 17¼@18c; Swiss, fancy, open, 20½@21c; do. choice, 19½@20c; block Swiss, 19½@20c; limburger, fancy, 17¼@18c; do. choice, 16½@17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 34c; do. seconds, 28c; refrigerator, extras, 31c; do. firsts, 28c. Poultry—Chickens, alive, heavy, 14½@15c; light, 14c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 13@18c; turkeys, 19@20c; guinea fowls, young, $5.00@5.50; old, $3.25@3.50 dozen; dressed poultry, 1@2c above live. Potatoes—Best grade, carlots, 75@80c; jobbing, $2@85c; warehouse, 90c; new Bermudas, $6.00@7.00 bbl.; kiln dried, $2.75@3.00; hampers, 85c@$1.00. Apples—Baldwin, fancy cold storage, $5.00@5.25; Spy, $5.00@5.50; Greenings, $4.50@4.75; western, box, $2.00@3.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; prime steers, $8.75@9.00; shipping, $8.00@8.65; butchers, $7.00@8.40; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $3.60@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.35; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@90.00. Veals—Receipts, 800; $6.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $8.45@8.50; pigs, $8.25@8.40; roughs, $7.50@7.65; stags, $6.00@6.75; dairies, $8.35@8.50. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; lambs, $5.50@8.40; yearlings, $5.00@7.25; wethers, $5.75@6.25; ewes, $3.00@5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; steady; heavy steers, $8.50@8.75; fat steers, $8.40@8.60; fair steers, $6.25@7.15; heifers, $7.40@7.75; fat cows, $6.25@6.75; fair cows, $4.50@5.25; butcher bulls, $7.00@7.50; milch cows, $40.00@90.00. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; active; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $8.40@8.45; all other grades, $8.45@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000; active¼ top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 400; steady; top, $12.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; market 15c higher. Veal calves—Receipts, 400; market steady; good to choice, $11.50@12.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,800; market steady; choice spring lambs, $8.00@8.10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; heavies and mediums, $8.40; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $8.45; roughs, $7.75; stags, $7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 48,000; dull; bulk of sales, $8.20@8.35; light, $8.05@8.30; mixed, $8.10@8.40; heavy, $8.10@8.40; rough, $8.10@8.15; pigs, $6.75@8.00. Cattle—Receipts, 29,000; weak; beeves, $6.65@9.30; Texas steers, $6.85@8.00; stockers and feeders, $5.00@7.40; cows and heifers, $3.40@8.30; calves, $7.50@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 43,000; slow; native, $4.85@6.05; yearlings, $5.00@7.05; lambs, native, $6.75@8.25.

Cotton.

The cotton market was easier this morning, as a result of disappointing cables. liquidation and a renewal of bear pressure. The opening was steady at a decline of 2 to 4 points, which was better than due on the showing of Liverpool, but offerings soon became more general and active months sold 11 to 13 points net lower during the early trading. Houses with foreign connections were among the sellers, while there was considerable southern selling, particularly through houses with New Orleans connections. Liverpool attributed the decline there to increased edge selling and the absence of speculative support.

The market remained more or less nervous and unsettled during the rest of the morning, from 11 to 16 points net lower at midday.

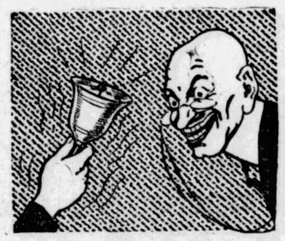
Cotton futures opened steady. March, 12.40c; May, 12.28c; July, 12.26c; Oct., 11.64c.

There was continued scattering liquidation during the early afternoon, with active months selling about 17 to 18 points net lower. Prices were steadied by covering around this level, but only slight rallies occurred.

EAT

What You Will—When You Will—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Digest the Meal Easily and Surely.

Food in itself is harmless. The reason stomach troubles arise is due to faulty digestion brought about by overworking the body or brain, sickness, overeating, late hours, etc.



"Eat! Why, That's My Middle Name Now, But I Always Take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Meals to Play Safe."

The only way to correct faulty stomach troubles and digestive mistakes is to do what nature wants. All that nature needs is a little assistance to do this work. This is why doctors tell you to diet. By not eating nature is compelled to aid herself. You do not then overwork her when she is already exhausted.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into your stomach just like food. They help digest this food. Then they enrich the blood, and thus when the next meal is eaten the system is better prepared to do its work without assistance or at least less harmfully.

By following this natural habit you will in a short time correct stomach trouble, do away with indigestion and remove all danger of fatal digestion troubles.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best tablets made. They are composed of the very best natural ingredients, one grain of one element will digest 3,000 grains of meats, fish, vegetables, grains, soup, etc.

Always take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after meals or just before bed time. By doing this you will be acting wisely and playing safe.

Go to your druggist anywhere and buy a box now. Price 50 cents.

NEW WAY TO JUDGE BABIES

Unhealthy More Important Than Healthy, Says Social Worker.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 12.—New methods in prize baby contests were urged by Rollins Gilman, head worker of the University Settlement Society of New York, in addressing the National Conference on Race Betterment here today.

"The healthiest or prize winning babies," he said, "are not less immediate importance to the society of tomorrow than the babies who are unable through lack of health to win prizes. The unhealthiest are the ones in which we should take more interest.

"Honestly, what does it amount to find a perfect baby? Of what great importance per se? If the contest is to consist of finding a physically fit baby, to single out one and to give its parents the proud distinction of bearing such a prodigy, and incidentally arousing bad blood in the parents of the baby who came near so to winning but didn't, then I say let us have very few contests. As a social worker I am more interested in the possibility of an imperfect baby growing up into fairly fit physical manhood and womanhood than in searching out a physically perfect baby who may not so grow up, but above all am I interested in having a perfect or imperfect baby grow up into moral and spiritual fitness for parenthood and citizenship. Temperamental endowment is from the social standpoint, from the standpoint of the society of tomorrow, much more important than physical health important as that most certainly is.

"To make a baby health contest if more than passing importance it therefore should be followed by two distinct additional examinations, one into the environmental conditions surrounding each baby, and another into—as far as we are able to gauge it—the possible inheritance that the baby is to fall heir to. In other words, I think that each contest should offer three prizes, one as at present to the most perfect physical baby; another to that baby whose parents have sought to keep and have kept his environment best, and the other—and possibly the most important—to the best selected parental union; to the baby which has the best parents.'

HEAR!

Distinctly! Clearly! Perfectly!

Don't Do This

You don't need to any longer. Don't tax your own and others patience by having to ask, "What's that? What did you say?" Hear the **first time.** The new Mears makes it possible. To hear what is said, or any other sound, you have only to listen.

NEW 8-TONE MEARS Ear Phone

—the final triumph of the inventor of the first successful multi-tone ear phone. ***Eight Tones!*** Eight different adjustments to suit every condition of the ear. Sufferers from deafness everywhere welcomed the Mears **Four-Tone** as the first **perfected** hearing device. It was a scientific marvel. But all its wonderful powers have been **Doubled** in the amazing new ***Eight-Tone*** Mears—**just out!** The new Eight-Tone ear phone makes every kind and "shade" of sound as distinct to the deaf as shades of color are distinct to the perfect eyes.

Notice: *We have discontinued our American branch offices and agencies. The new 8-Tone Mears is sold direct from our New York office only.*

Read These

6 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
November 10, 1911

Special Offer

If you write at once we will make you our lowest net price **direct** from our laboratory to you—an offer that saves you all middlemen's profits. But don't make up your mind to keep the instrument on any terms until you have first tested and tried it thoroughly at our risk. Then, if you are satisfied, you can pay the laboratory price in small monthly payments if desired. Don't miss this opportunity. Take advantage of it today. Already more than 40,000 Mears Ear Phones have been sold.

My Name is.....

My Address is.....

Town..... State.....

If you live in New York call at our office for free demonstration.

Mears Ear Phone Co., Dept. 9091
45 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:—Please mail me, free and postpaid, your Mears Ear Phone Booklet and particulars of Special Introductory Offer on new model 8-Tone Mears Ear Phone and Free Trial.

15 Days' FREE TRIAL

Ask about our great free trial offer. Test this amazing instrument on your own ears, under any conditions of service for 15 days. Nothing to pay for the trial. The Mear's Ear Phone is the only scientific and perfect hearing device for the deaf.

Mears Ear Phone Co.,
Gentlemen:—
I had a man in my store Monday who is 62 years of age and very deaf. I put the phone to his ear and he said it was the first time for 26 years that he has heard a watch tick. I will do all in my power to advertise your wonderful phone.
Yours truly,
F. A. Warner
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
November 1, 1912

Mears Ear Phone Co.,
Gentlemen:—
For 20 years I have been very hard of hearing, previous to 1898 I could hear above an ordinary tone, but in that year measles left me totally deaf for a time. I have tried many of the different devices, telephonic and otherwise, but without satisfaction. I learned of your ear phone about 2 years ago, tried it, and purchased one, wearing it on my right ear, in which I have even ceased to hear thunder. I have used the ear phone continually since purchasing and nothing would induce me to part with it. It enables me to converse very easily and my hearing is so greatly improved from its use that I have hopes of a complete recovery. Hoping you will have great success in making the deaf to hear.
Yours sincerely, John D. Bell
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
November 1, 1912

Send Coupon *NOW* For the Great Mears Book

The Mears Ear Phone book explains all the causes of deafness, how to stop the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Send for Free Book and our great Confidential Introductory Offer. Tear off coupon and mail NOW.

MEARS EAR PHONE CO. DEPT. 9091 45 W. 34th Street **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

QUICK RELIEF FOR **ASTHMA** Enough of my new ASTHMA Powder to last an average case about 3 months for $1.00. Sent by Parcel Post. FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. 5x Whetzel Bldg., 326 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago.

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 TRIAL FREE. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will give a pound Special Personal Treatment for Vital Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many, so-called "incurable," cured after 3 to 15 doctors failed. 30 years' experience. 50 assistants. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. HE, 603 to 613 Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said may only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without oper

REVOLUTION IS IN SIGHT IN AFRICA

Government Finds It Has More Than a Strike on Its Hands.

Pretoria, Jan. 10.—The conviction is growing here that the government of the Union of South Africa is faced with a situation more in the nature of a revolution than of an ordinary strike, while the fear that the trouble may spread to the natives in the various provinces is causing a panic among women in the outlying districts.

Mr. Bain, secretary of the Trades Federation, this morning informed a meeting of workers at Johannesburg that "tomorrow's mass meeting will be of greater significance in the world than the Fourth of July."

Mr. Ward, another official of the Trades Federation, threatened retaliation for the government's arrest of the men's leaders.

The general body of citizens seems to be wholly on the side of the government. The citizens' defense force is being mobilized with marvelous rapidity, the men swarming into this city and Johannesburg to join their respective regiments.

SEVEN NATIVE LABORERS KILLED DURING OUTBREAK

Jagersfontein, Union of South Africa, Jan. 10.—Seven native laborers in the diamond mines were killed and 36 wounded in the course of an outbreak today. A few whites also received injuries. The trouble had no connection whatever with the strike of railway men. It arose in a dispute about the death of a Basuto which was said to have resulted from the kick of a white overseer.

DRASTIC MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO BLOCK TROUBLE

Capetown, Union of South Africa, Jan. 10.—Drastic measures have been taken by the government of South Africa to prevent serious trouble arising out of the strike of railway men in the Transvaal and Orange State provinces. The entire defence forces of South Africa, including the regulars and the citizens reserve are being mobolized for the protection of property which the government believes to be threatened.

The strikers havet led up railroad traffic in the transvaal and the Orange state, but have not yet succeeded in interfering with transportation at Cape Colony and Natal.

HER COFFIN 44 INCHES WIDE

Woman Who Weighed 500 Pounds Dies at 58 Years.

Huntington, Ind., Jan. 9.—Mrs. William Seetlemeir, 58 years old, who weighed 600 pounds, died at her home near here yesterday of pneumonia. A special coffin, 44 inches wide and 28 inches deep was required for the body, and it was necessary to enlarge a doorway before the coffin could be taken inside the house. A dray wagon will be used for a hearse at the funeral.

QUAKES KILL JAPANESE

Many Hundreds Perish Under Streams of Lava.

Nagasaki, Japan, July 13.—Indications today are that the death list from the earthquakes and volcanic disturbances around Kagoshima will run into the thousands. Government authorities declare that any official estimate of the extent of the disaster will be impossible for several days.

The population of the city of Kagoshima, which is almost completely buried in volcanic ashes and stones, was 60,000 at the last census. The population of the adjoining island of Sakura, the center of the disturbance, is given as 15,000. On this island hundreds are reported to have perished beneath the streams of molten lava from the volcano of Sakura Jima. Many more were undoubtedly drowned while attempting to escape.

The violence of the eruption of Sakura-Jima is so great that showers of dust are falling here today, although the distance between Nagaski and the island of Sakura is about 90 miles. A refugee who arrived here today from Kagoshima gave the following account of the disaster:

Started Suddenly.

"The eruption started suddenly with columns of thick, black smoke and flames from the crater of Sakura-Jima. Hundreds of the inhabitants of the small island in the gulf of Kagoshima where Sakura-Jima is situated, rushed to the beach and leaped on board junks and steamers which carried them across three miles of water to Kagoshima, ashes, stones and particles of white hot lava falling all the while on the decks.

Heat Was Intense.

"At Kagoshima the heat was intense. The constantly increasing hail of glowing cinders made it impossible for the citizens to remain.

"The horror was increased by the shaking caused by incessant shocks of earthquake, which rocked the houses all day. More than 350 earthquake shocks were recorded before nightfall.

"The people fled in disordered droves along the highways leading west and north of the city. They had abandoned everything in their flight and soon they were suffering also for lack of food and drink.

Like Fireworks.

"When I left Kagoshima, the volcano resembled an enormous set-piece of fireworks, glowing from the foot of the mountain to the summit. During the night the glowing lava illuminated the entire district. The volcano constantly emitted thunderous explosions."

The burning rock and ashes set fire to several villages. At Moji, on the Kiushiu railway, 100 persons were killed. Several villages along the foot of the volcano were buried in streams of lava yesterday.

Order Today

Only 45c Worth 69c

Big smashing offer—one of the most attractive voile waists we have ever offered and away below its real value. A new French fashion. The vestee and French drop shoulder armhole are the two distinguishing style features. Armhole seam extends from the neck entirely around the back in semi-circle forming yoke effect; this seam is finished with an overlapping tuck. The very becoming and stylish low neck is outlined by a very fine quality net ruching extending across front of waist at either side. The front visible fastening is effected by numerous ball pearl buttons. The drop shoulder sleeve is set in by an overlapping narrow tuck and is finished in turnback cuff effect with a dainty net ruching to harmonize. Sizes 32 to 44 inch bust measure. White only. Be sure to state size. 45c
Order by No. 2216AB. Postage prepaid. Price only,

Free Book of Fashions

You will be amazed when you compare our new Spring bargains with usual prices. You know this beautiful waist is a wonderful bargain at 45c—but see our other astonishing offers—hundreds of them shown in our new Book of Bargains. Don't miss them. Write for free book. Our money-back guarantee insures your perfect satisfaction. Send your name in today.

Send Today Whether you order this waist or not, don't fail to write for our big Book of Fashions. It offer 10,000 bargains—everything for the home and family at amazing direct prices. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed, or your money back. SEND TODAY SURE. Do not delay.

W. & H. WALKER
7651 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

OHIO LICENSE LAW UPHELD

Columbus, Jan. 13.—The supreme court this morning refused to review the appeal of Toledo saloonkeepers from the ruling of the Lucas county liquor licensing board, thus in effect upholding the validity of the Greenlund liquor license law.

BOMB TOSSER FOR AIRMEN

U. S. Lieutenant Invents Device to Hurl 100 Pounds.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Lieut. Riley E. Scott, recently of the United States army, is in San Francisco today awaiting the arrival from France of a device of his invention which he will use next month in hurling 100 pounds of nitrogelatine from an army aeroplane a mile high over North Island at San Diego.

This performance will constitute the climax of a series of tests to be conducted by the war department with the Scott device. These will be begun with a series of light bombs, and continued with nitrogelatine ranging in weight from five pounds to the final package of 100 pounds.

Lieut. Scott's invention was refused by the United States army three years ago. He resigned from the army and took his device to France where he won many prizes. He was decorated by the French government.

U. S. REJECTS PLAN OF "SUGAR TRUST"

Negotiations for Dissolution of the Combinations Are Terminated.

New York, Jan. 10.—Negotiations between the American Sugar Refining Co. and the department of justice for a settlement out of court of the government's anti-trust suit have been terminated.

They were ended after the department of justice had rejected a drastic plan of reorganization which the company proposed.

The voluntary plan of the company was to put itself on a plane, through sweeping disposals of part of its cane refinery business and its beet sugar interest, where its relative importance in the sugar production of the country today would be reduced to practically half that which it occupied in the country's production in 1892, before the period of concentration under the Havemeyers began.

Shocks Financial District.

The end of the efforts for a peaceable solution which have been going on for over two months came as a shock to the financial district. It was interpreted as a practical negation by the government of the policy of friendly settlement of pending anti-trust action against "big business" announced three weeks ago when the American Telephone and Telegraph separation from Western Union agreement was reached.

The end of the sugar negotiations, after the proposal on the part of the company of a drastic plan of reshaping itself, were considered enough to remove the possibility of any great advance being made along the line of friendly settlement with the government of corporation dissolution that is pending in suits.

Government Not "Friendly?"

Leaders in corporation affairs said yesterday that the great hope held out in the telephone settlement and in the pronounced statements by President Wilson and Attorney General McReynolds at the time, that a new era of good feeling had arrived between the government and big business, had not been borne out by the practical result of the attempt of the sugar company to set its house in order according to its interpretation of the reasonable demand of the government.

Its dismal failure was accepted as evidence that a more substantial basis for working out the problem of corporation-government relations is absolutely essential.

POISON IS KILLING DUCKS

Washington, Jan. 10.—A poison, the nature of which is not known, probably is responsible for the large number of fatalities annually among ducks in the Salt Lake valley in Utah, in the opinion of officials of the department of agriculture.

They now express the belief that as the mortality is always greater after rain, it is possible some poison is washed into the duck feeding grounds from smelters located on streams nearly.

CARNEGIE GIVES MORE

Reduces Personal Fortune to Extent of $10,000,000.

New York, Jan. 8.—Andrew Carnegie recently reduced his fortune by $10,000,000, it became known today, in making a gift of that amount to the Carnegie United Kingdom trust in Dumferline, Scotland.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of this trust the act was disclosed that Mr. Carnegie's gift of $10,000,000 in bonds of the United States Steel corporation, designed for the fund, had been registered in the name of the Carnegie Dumferline trust which is distributing Mr. Carnegie's generous benefactions in his old home town. Steps were taken to have the bonds transferred to the United Kingdom Trust.

This means that Mr. Carnegie further curtailed his personal fortune to the extent of $10,000,000 instead of calling upon the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in which he has set apart millions to supply benevolent funds.

Mr. Carnegie last night said that he felt the gift would be appreciated more if it came from his own pocket than from the New York corporation.

SAYS JAPS ARE NOT COMING HERE

Educator From Orient Denies Serious Immigration Problem.

New York, Jan. 9.—Japanese immigrants will never become a serious factor in the political or economic life of this country, Mexico or of any other country in the western hemisphere, according to Dr. Shosuke Sato, the director of the College of Agriculture of the Tohuku Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan, who is in this country to deliver a series of lectures at universities under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. Sato made this statement while in this city yesterday. He said that the great bulk of Japanese emigration was to Manchuria, Korea and the more sparsely settled island of the Japanese archipelago.

"Talk about the Japanese overrunning Mexico or the United States, or any country of this continent, in fact, should not be taken seriously," said Dr. Sato. "I do not believe that the Japanese will ever become a predominant or even a material factor in the politics of the west and they certainly will not come over here in such numbers as to affect seriously the economic life of any of your nations. They are not emigrating to the American continent now in great numbers and they never will do so.

"The Japanese government is encouraging the eastward emigration and in observance of the treaty agreement with the United States is discouraging emigration to this country.

"The government," said the doctor, "is carefully watching which way the emigrants go and has made it so hard for Japanese to leave their homes to settle in the United States, that even those who want to come here are discouraged. It is only with abundant proof that he will not settle in the United States that a citizen of Japan can obtain a passport to this country. I think the government is even too strict in the issuance of passports. I have known many students, for example, who wanted to come here for only a few years' study who have not been able to get passports."

Dr. Sato is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, having received his doctor's degree there in 1886 in the same group with President Woodrow Wilson. He will be in this country until the end of May, lecturing at universities and colleges.

WOULD REGISTER BORN ARISTOCRAT

Race Betterment Convention Wants Human Thoroughbreds.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 10.—A eugenics registry office for the purpose of developing a race of human thoroughbreds was one of the suggestions of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, speaking today at the national conference for race betterment.

"It only takes four generations to make a thoroughbred when the principles of eugenics have a fair chance to operate," said Dr. Kellogg.

Can Register Dogs.

"We have registers for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and even cats and dogs. If a lady wishes to establish the standing of her pet poodle she can do so by appealing to an official record and the puny canine may lift its head above its fellows as a born aristocrat, but nowhere on earth, as far as I know, is there to be found a registry for human thoroughbreds.

"The hope is entertained by the members of this conference that one of the results of the meeting may be the establishment of such a registry. Indeed, it seems the time has fully come when a eugenics registry office should be established in which may be recorded the names of infants who are born under eugenic conditions and perhaps also the names of persons who in person and pedigree are able to measure up to eugenic standards."

Increasing Crime.

Dr. Kellogg prefaced his plea for a eugenics registry with a resume of the deteriorating influences now actively at work—such as increasing insanity, increasing crime, high infant mortality and decreased life expectancy. He emphasized the importance of pure blood rather than blue blood. Some of his recommendations for race betterment are greater activity of health officials; health education in the public schools; biologic surveys of every community; periodical medical examination; health certificates before marriage; sterilization of defectives, and "most important of all, the establishment of eugenics registers."

TOBACCO MAKES FRANCE WEALTHY

National Monopoly of Smokers' Weed Brings $105,000,000 Income.

Paris, January 9.—The government's tobacco monopoly brought a net income to the state last year of $105,000,000, or the largest return since the foundation of the monopoly 102 years ago. This vast profit was made out of a capital of about $30,000,000 or about one-third the capitalization of the lately dissolved American Tobacco company.

Visitors to France are inclined to criticize the quality of tobacco supplied them, principally because they are unable to find their favorite brands such as are on sale at home. But as Frenchmen have no knowledge of tobacco in any form, except such as is supplied them by the government, they are quite content with the qualities of tobacco, although they may grumble at the prices. Much of the tobacco smoked in France is grown in the country itself. The government keeps a sharp eye on all raisers of the leaf, and the whole of the crop must be sold to the state at a fair appraisement.

Twenty great factories work up the whole of the tobacco manufactured in France, and the right to retail is jealously guarded by the state. Permits to open tobacco shops are usually granted to widows of officers of the army and navy, or of other employes of the government. The widows usually lease their permits to other persons in consideration of fixed annual payments. The price of a cigar of a given quality is the same all over France, and the same if one cigar or a thousand are purchased. The hotels and restaurants buy their cigars at the same prices as they are sold to the general public, but they add from 50 to 100 per cent as their own profit. There are 47,250 authorized tobacco planters in France, who grow about 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco on 50,000 acres. The monopoly, besides buying all the tobacco grown in France, purchases 55,000,000 pounds of foreign grown tobacco, most of it being American leaf.

PRESIDENT ON WAY HOME

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, West Point, Ga., Jan. 12.—President Wilson today journeyed homeward, ready to take up governmental problems with renewed vigor. He looked physically refreshed by his vacation of nearly three weeks at Pass Christian, Miss., and appeared in better health than at any time since his inauguration.

The President told members of his party that he might go to the gulf coast again for a winter vacation. His desire for isolation was courteously observed during his stay there, and he was not annoyed by the horde of callers who daily seek to see him at the White House.

TEST SUIT FILED ON EUGENICS LAW

Attempt to Annul Wisconsin Act Will Be Carried to State Supreme Court.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 7.—The engenic law problems multiplied today with the starting of a test of the law and with some doctors breaking away from the medical strike against the law. Here are some of the day's developments:

Alfred Peterson filed a writ of mandamus against the county clerk, ordering the clerk to issue a license without the prescribed medical certificate and this writ will be carried to the supreme court for a test of the law.

The attorney general declared that doctors who sign agreements not to issue certificates as prescribed by law may be prosecuted for conspiracy to violate the law.

Doctors who figure in the test of the law declared the threat means nothing to them, since to sign the certificates authorized by the attorney general would be perjury, as all known tests would not be applied as the law prescribed without the Wasserman test.

Charge Opening for Quacks.

The doctors charged the maternity hospital attaches with opening the way to issuance of certificates by quacks, since Mrs. Hipke, who is sponsor for the issuance of unqualified certificates without the Wasserman test, was one of those to insist at first upon the application of this test.

The city of Hudson has been abolished as a Gretna Green for Minnesota runaways owing to the law, which makes runaway marriages impossible.

The eugenic act is driving many couples in northern Wisconsin to Menominee, Mich., and in the southern part of the state to Waukegan and Rockford, Ill.

County Clerk Widule refuses to issue marriage licenses to applicants who appear without a certificate, and then return in half an hour with medical certificates, saying that the required test cannot be made in such a short time and that he cannot recognize such certificates as genuine.

Other Counties Face Problems.

In other counties many problems have arisen. All applicants in Sheboygan have been turned down, the doctors there refusing to issue certificates. There has been no application for a license at Madison. Some doctors at Green Bay are following the attorney general's ruling and issuing permits, unqualified, without the Wasserman test.

At Ellsworth the county clerk decided to issue licenses if the proper form was used by the doctors.

The Milwaukee test case, that of Alfred Peterson, will come up for a hearing on Saturday before Judge Eschweiler of the circuit court.

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RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

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Railway Mail Clerks Wanted. Big demand. Parcel post; $75 and up monthly. Write immediately. American Institute, Dept. 142, Kansas City, Mo.

Become railway mail clerks. $75 month. Examinations everywhere soon. Write for dates, Franklin Institute, Dept. C-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Men for electric railway motormen and conductors: fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Locomotive firemen and brakemen, $80, $140; experience unnecessary; pay tuition when employed. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 28, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; vacations; steady work; parcel post and income tax mean many vacancies; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.

SALESMAN—For general mercantile trade in Ohio to sell a new proposition of merit. Attractive commission contract for 1914; $35 weekly for expenses. Miles F. Bixler Co., wholesale jewelers, 309-2 Carlin Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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TRIBUNAL SITS IN GOULD CASE

Duchess de Talleyrand Appeals From Decree of Annullment.

Rome, Jan. 10.—There is great interest in the meeting here today of the Segnatura Tribunal, the high court of the Roman curia, to decide the appeal of the Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, of New York, from the verdict of the Rota tribunal, which annulled her marriage to her first husband, Count Boni de Castellane.

The duchess, who previously had refused even to engage counsel to contest the annulment decree, now has placed her case in the hands of a lawyer.

The attorney expresses the belief that the Segnatura tribunal will accept the plea of the duchess that she was not regularly notified of the trial of the count's action before the Rota tribunal and therefore did not have an opportunity to appear before the court and submit new evidence in refutation of the count's allegations.

While the attorney for the duchess declares that his client will be able to prove incontestably that she did not receive the citation, alleged to have been sent her through the archbishop of Paris, the opposing side will contend that the document was in an envelope bearing the coat of arms of the Archbishopric of Paris and that the duchess purposely refused to accept it.

The prelates forming the Segnatura tribunal—Cardinals Vincenzo Vannutelli, Agliardi, Cassetta, Gasparri and Pompili—have given deep study to the case. Cardinal Martinelli also is a member of the court, but owing to ill health it is presumed that he will not take part.

The former Countess de Castellane already had divorced the count in the French civil courts, but such a divorce is non-existent in the eyes of the Catholic Church.

After divorcing the count, Miss Gould married the Duc de Talleyrand but not according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

The Duc de Talleyrand, who was Prince de Sagan when he married the former countess, succeeded his father two years afterward.

ADVISES FARM FOR POOR MAN

Official Says They Should Get on Reclaimed Federal Land.

New York, Jan. 10.—The best chance for a poor man who hopes to avoid the struggle for existence in a big city is to apply to the United States government for a farm in the reclaimed public areas, C. J. Blanchard told an audience in the Manhattan Club last night. Mr. Blanchard is the statistician of the United States reclamation service.

Farm values have increased so much, Mr. Blanchard pointed out, that it is practically impossible for a man of small means to own a farm unless he applies to the government for a site on easy terms in the reclaimed areas.

Hundreds of men, many with capital from $500 up, he said, have established themselves in homes on these projects and are now in sight of independence and even wealth.

CALLS FOR A NEW CALUMET MINE INQUIRY

Washington, Jan. 12.—Thorough investigation of strike conditions in the copper mines in the Calumet, Hancock and South Range districts of Michigan, was proposed in a resolution today by Senator Ashurst, of Arizona. It would direct the senate education and labor committee to ascertain:

Relations between employers and employes, so far as they relate to the present troubles; the justice and reasonableness of a minimum wage and other demands of the strikers; original investments and profits of the companies; whether employers or employes have declined arbitration; whether peonage is maintained or access to postoffices is prevented; whether immigration laws have been violated; whether persons have been punished in violation of law and whether there is a combination in the mining district in restraint of trade.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich but don't know it. Over 400-page index, titled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortune. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in list. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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We repeat, 1914 is going to be our bumper year. Never before has the farmer shown such keen appreciation of the Overland as he is doing right now. Never before has he so thoroughly realized that we are actually giving more car for less money than any other manufacturer in the business.

And why not?

Larger in Every Respect—But Lower in Price

Look at the car—read the big specifications—see the low price.

A wheel base as long as on most $1200 cars.

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A car as large, roomy and comfortable as most $1200 cars.

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Electric lights—even under the dash—deep upholstery, an unusually heavy frame, a large steering wheel, Timken and Hyatt bearings, three-quarter floating rear axle, a jeweled Stewart Speedometer—all the same identical features you find on the average $1200 car.

The body is designed with graceful cowl dash and flush U doors with concealed hinges. Everything right up-to-date.

The car is finished in that magnificent dark Brewster green, trimmed with polished nickel and aluminum. It could not be made prettier. It could not be made more striking if it cost $3,000.

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